THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

Mount Vesuvius in Volcanic Action and a Grand Eruption Imminent.

Important Cable News.

The Wonders of these Latter Days.

Terrible Hurricane in the Southern Portion of Porto Rico—Two Hundred Lives Lost—The Island of Tortola Submerged—Ten Thousand Lives Lost.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

MOUNT VESUVIUS.

The Volcano in Action—A Pillar of Fire Flaming Forth—New Craters Formed—Red Hot Stones and Lava Ejected and a Grand Eruption Imminent.

NAPLES, Nov. 14.—Mount Vesuvius, on the east side of the Bay of Naples, is in volcanic action and sending forth a pillar of fire, which has a magnificent effect as seen from the city. New craters have been formed, and the usual point of issue—in latitude 40°49 north and longitude 14°26 east—is also engaged. During the past night red hot stones were ejected in large quantities from the burning mountain.

The surrounding earth is in tremulous motion for a considerable distance; the lava is pouring forth and running down the sides of the mountain in volume and with rapid flow, and the general upheaving from the volcano gives warning of a grand, unusually grand eruption, from which we may look for very serious consequences, as in former years of the more remarkable phenomena from Vesuvius.

The first eruption of the more serious kind from Mount Vesuvius occurred in the year 79, when the elder Pliny perished, and the then vast cities of Herculaneum, Pompeii, and Stabig were overwhelmed by the burning torrent, and buried in lava and ashes thrown from the crater. Forty-nine eruptions of Vesuvius occurred from that disastrous period to the year 1850, of which the most celebrated in history took place in the years 472, 1779, 1794, 1819, 1839, and 1859.

PORTO RICO.

Terrible Hurricane in the Southern Portion of the Island—Crops Destroyed, and Two Hundred Lives Lost.

HAVANA, Nov. 14.—Advices from Porto Rico to the 7th inst. have been received. A terrible hurricane had visited the southern portion of the island, destroying all the crops. Two hundred lives were lost, and four thousand families are destitute. Provisions were to be landed duty free for two months.

TORTOLA.

The Island of Tortola Submerged—Ten Thousand Lives Lost.

HAVANA, Nov. 14.—Tortola, one of the smaller British West India Islands, between Virgin Gorda and St. Johns, containing an area of forty-eight square miles, has been completely submerged by the flood following upon the great gale of the 7th instant, and it is reported that ten thousand lives have been lost.

DESCRIPTION OF TORTOLA.

Tortola, which a despatch by the Cuba cable announces has been submerged, with a loss of ten thousand persons, is one of the Virgin Islands, West Indies, belonging to Great Britain, situated between Virgin Gorda and St. John's. The length of the Island is twelve miles, and its breadth four miles. It consists mostly of a range of hills rising to 1600 feet in elevation and in its north part encircling a harbor, on the west side of which is the town of Tortola. The island is very unhealthy to Europeans. Tortola has its Governor, Council, and Legislative Assembly. It became a British possession in 1666.

ST. THOMAS.

The Late Hurricane—Loss of Specie and Merchandise on the Liverpool Steamers—Burning of Unburied Bodies.

HAVANA, Nov. 14.—Subscriptions have been opened in Havana for the relief of the sufferers of St. Thomas.

The Liverpool steamers which were sunk during the hurricane carried down $2,000,000 in specie and merchandise. The loss of the Steamship Company, at St. Thomas will amount to $12,000,000.

Some five hundred bodies remaining unburied have been burned on the island.

HAYTI.

Popularity of the Imprisoned General Montes—A Court Martial to Try Him—Partisans of Geffrard Ordered Out of the Country.

HAVANA, Nov. 13.—News has been received here from the republic of Hayti up to the 2d inst.

The news is important, as it shows that the cause of General Montes, now confined in a dungeon at Cape Haytien, has become universally popular, probably owing to the reaction in sentiment caused by the recent riotous proceedings at Port-au-Prince against the members of the House of Assembly when demanding of the Government its reasons for keeping him confined unconstitutionally, and without the benefit of a trial.

A court-martial has been ordered to assemble instanter for his trial on the accusation of having headed a revolt.

The leading Geffrardists have been expelled the republic.

VENEZUELA.

The Rebellion Quelled—A New Cabinet Formed.

HAVANA, Nov. 14.—Advices from Venezuela to the 25th ult. have been received. The rebellion had been quelled and the insurgents pardoned. A new Cabinet had been formed.

LOUISIANA.

Money Panic Probable in New Orleans—The German Citizens Rampant Over the Depreciation of the City Currency.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 14.—A money panic, and possibly a riot, is near unless Hancock arrives soon and reconstructs the city government. At a mass meeting of five hundred citizens, mostly Germans, last night, violent speeches and profane oaths were uttered, and a riot was openly hinted at. A committee was appointed to confer with Hancock, and a mass meeting will be held in Lafayette square at an early day. The grievance complained of is the depreciation of the city currency from two and a half before military interference to eighteen per cent. It is not a political movement, it is *vox populi*.

RECONSTRUCTION IN ALABAMA.

The Convention—Proposition to Confiscate a Portion of a Railroad—Debts Accruing from the Sale of Slaves—The Suffrage Question—Proposition to Pay the Freedmen for the Time They Were in Servitude After January 1, 1863.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 14.—In the Convention to-day Bingham offered an ordinance proposing to confiscate the portion of the Alabama and Mississippi Railroad from Uniontown to the Mississippi State line, and appropriate its future profits for the support of common schools. He urged as justification for this measure that this road was built by the Rebel Government, and could legitimately be confiscated. The Convention decided to act upon the ordinance this day week.

Mr Dykes offered an ordinance that all debts contracted prior to 1861, now remaining unpaid, shall be held valid and recoverable at law, except debts accruing from the sale of slaves.

Mr. Rapier (colored) offered an ordinance making all colored male persons citizens of the State of Alabama.

The report of the Legislative Committee was presented. The report recommends the adoption of the articles of the old Constitution of the State upon the powers and duties of the legislative department, with a few unimportant modifications. The report was made the special order of discussion on Saturday next.

The Chairman of the Committee on Suffrage made a motion that the further discussion of the report be postponed until Monday next, which after some debate was agreed to. The debate upon this question so far has developed so great a difference of opinion among the delegates that the managers of the Convention have decided to settle the question in party caucus.

Mr. Strother, colored, offered a resolution requiring the Committee on Ordinances to inquire into the expediency of passing an ordinance giving the colored people of this State a fair equivalent for their services from those persons who held them in slavery from the first of January, 1863, to the 20th May, 1865. This resolution was adopted by a test vote of 53 to 31.

OBITUARY.

James Montgomery.

We announce elsewhere the death of Mr. James Montgomery, a gentleman well known throughout this city and State. Mr. Montgomery was a cooper by trade, but he quit that business many years ago, and became a conveyancer. He afterwards commenced the publication of a paper called the *Delaware Inquirer*, which, in 1860, was the organ of the Douglas Democracy in this State, and achieved a wide circulation and reputation on account of the fearlessness of its political articles. When the war commenced the paper gave its adherence to Mr. Lincoln's Administration, and became a Republican journal.

Mr. Montgomery, besides editing the paper, contributed stories and verse to it, and also to some other papers. During the war he sold out the paper, and after a short term of service as captain of one of the companies in the 5th Delaware Regiment, he went back to the business of conveyancing, and was also engaged afterwards in the manufacture of a new kind of powder. He was a prominent local politician, and intimately identified with the Republican party ever since the beginning of the Rebellion. At the time of his death he was engaged with his brother-in-law, Mr. McManus, in the meat-packing business. His death was very sudden, and was caused by heart disease, from which he has been occasionally suffering for two or three years. His resolute and earnest loyalty made him many warm friends, who sincerely mourn his sudden death.—*Wilmington Commercial.*

The Largest Grapevines in the World.

The third, if not the second, largest and most productive grape vine in the world is on the premises of Mr. Joseph Buckel, who resides in this city. Having heard of this remarkable vine we called in yesterday to see it, and to test the quality of its fruit. The vine is over forty feet long, and the grapes of a delicious flavor, rather more pungent than that of the Catawba. The vine was planted in 1852, and is consequently only fifteen years old, yet in 1865 it produced nine hundred bunches of grapes; in 1866 it produced one thousand three hundred bunches, and this year it has produced one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

Mr. Buckel received the original cutting as a present from Professor Hast, who received it from parties just arrived from Italy. The grapes on this vine this year are larger and better than they have ever been before. This vine matures and ripens its fruit from year to year, and somehow has the luck to escape the mildew and blight which affects so many vines in this country.

We said that Mr. Buckel's grape vine is the second or third in size, and luxuriance in the world, so far as is on record. The first is the celebrated one in London, which has produced in one season 2600 bunches of grapes. But this vine is one hundred years old, is under a roof, and has had the nurturing attention of the best gardeners and men of science that could be procured. The one claiming to be the second in rank is in Ohio, and is fifty years old. Up to last season it has never produced over 1400 bunches. If it has done no better this year it must yield the palm to the Louisville vine.—*Louisville Journal*, 14th.

The New French Ministers.

The cable informs us that the Emperor Napoleon has appointed M. Magne Minister of Finance, and that M. Pinard has been appointed Minister of the Interior. M. Magne was born at Perigueux, December 3, 1806. He was first a clerk to the Prefect of that city, then studied law at Toulouse, and returned, in 1831, to become an advocate at Perigueux.

He held a number of minor positions, but was introduced into public life in Paris by Marshal Bugeaud, and from a clerk in the Treasury, rose to be an under-Secretary of Finance in 1849, and Minister of Public Works in 1851. This office he resigned on Oct. 26, 1851, but on the 1st of December of the same year, on the very eve of the *coup d'etat*, he was reappointed to this position. He again resigned April 10, 1852, on account of some difficulties relating to the property of the family of Orleans. He, however, resumed his place five months afterward. In 1854 he again became Minister of Finance, which he did not leave until the end of November, 1860.

He then became, with M. Bilot, one of the first two Ministers without a portfolio. In March, 1863, he resigned, and was appointed by the Emperor a member of the Privy Council. M. Magne had been appointed a Councillor of State, with the title of President of the Section of Public Works, in January, 1852, and Senator in December of the same year. After being a Commander of the Legion of Honor from October 29, 1857, he was made Grand Officer August 4, 1864, and finally Grand-Cross.

M. Pinard, a magistrate of France, was born at Auxerre in 1801, and studied law at Paris, being admitted to practise in the Royal Courts, in which he soon distinguished himself and became a member of the Council. He was made, in 1848, successively, Advocate-General and Attorney of the Republic in Paris, and next year a Counselor in the Courts of Appeal. He was decorated with the Legion of Honor in 1859, and made an officer August 12, 1862. M. Pinard has published two interesting works:—"Le Barreau de Paris," 1845, and "Le Barreau au XIX Siecle," in two volumes, containing accounts of the principal lawyers of France, who were his contemporaries up to 1864, besides "L'Histoire de l'Audience," in eight volumes, 1848.

INCENDIARISM IN SCOTLAND.—While all England is uneasy about the Fenians, Scotland is troubled by incendiaries, who have been unusually active of late. They seem to prefer to burn barns and haystacks.

THE METEORS.

Interesting Scientific Speculations Concerning Them—Observations Made at Haverford College Yesterday Morning.

Now that the time appointed for the grand meteoric shower has fully passed, from the results, imperfect and unsatisfactory as they were, we are justified in conceding a great triumph to the science of Astronomy. The full light of the moon was undoubtedly the cause of our witnessing only the more brilliant meteors, and the magnitude of these was greatly reduced by it. If the early morning of yesterday had been clear and dark, we are warranted in believing that the display would have been equal to those of 1833 and 1799. It is a noteworthy fact that the shower of stars reached its maximum at about half-past 4 o'clock yesterday morning, which was two hours only after the time foretold by the astronomers. Whatever may be the true theory of these interesting phenomena, it is certainly a grand triumph for science that its devotees should be able to predict with almost absolute certainty the recurrence of an astronomical phenomenon whose period or cycle is thirty-four years, especially when the data on which their calculations were based were so imperfect, and the laws governing these wandering bodies so difficult of interpretation.

The theories which have been advanced to solve the interesting problem of meteoric showers are various and conflicting. By the ancient Greeks, it was believed that the meteors were generated by vapors ascending from the earth, an hypothesis which has found many advocates until within a recent period. By other wise men of the olden time, it was claimed that they were projected to the earth from the sun. Kepler, who did much towards laying the foundations of modern astronomy, adhered to the belief adopted in the Middle Ages, that they were in no definite way connected with our planetary system.

Careful observations prove conclusively, however, that they are not of atmospheric origin. It has been established by Brandes, Heis, Schmidt, Olbers, Herschel, and Professor Newton, that the average height of shooting stars on their first appearance is 72 miles, while they disappear usually at an elevation of 52 miles from the surface of the earth. The are described by ordinary shooting stars, of which about fifteen per hour can be seen by a careful observer at almost any time, is generally many miles in length, the stars moving over it at an average velocity of seven and six miles per second. The periodic meteors approach the earth much nearer than ordinary shooting stars, are of gaseous material, and range between 100 and 13,000 feet in diameter. But at the altitude at which shooting stars usually appear, the atmosphere is too attenuated to support the vapors of which they are composed, if those vapors arise from the earth. Another theory, which has found much favor in times past—to the effect that these curious bodies have been projected from volcanoes on the earth and moon—has likewise been demolished by recent observations.

The most sensible and satisfactory theory which has been advanced, is that the solar system contains numerous zones or clusters of matter which revolve around the central sun of the system in regular orbits, the same as the earth and other planets. At certain periods, the earth, in the course of her path, encounters these zones, sometimes barely grazing their edges, and at other times passing fairly through them. When the balances to be in that portion of her orbit which intersects these meteoric zones, the masses of matter are ignited by the friction of the atmosphere, and thus become visible, the smaller and more irregular ones being termed shooting stars, while those of larger dimensions, and those which appear in immense numbers at stated intervals, are denominated meteors. At times, these wandering masses are so large that the heat generated by their passage through the air is insufficient to vaporize the whole of their substance, and they fall to the earth as aerolites, their composition being found to be metallic and magnetic iron, the oxides of tin, silicates of various metals, olivine, etc.

The periods at which the earth encounters several of the meteoric zones have now been ascertained with a reasonable degree of certainty; and one of the most remarkable facts established is that the different streams of meteors follow the track of certain comets. It is believed by astronomers that those which appear in the months of August follow the path of the great comet of 1862, whose period is 142 years; while the November meteors follow a minute telescopic comet known as T. 1866. There are five different orbits which they could pursue, and appear at regular intervals of 33 or 34 years. The observations of the meteors which appeared in Europe and Asia last year, have established the fact that the orbit of the November stream is very elliptical, and that in the interval between one display and the next they travel out to the remoter portions of the solar system, past Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, to the neighborhood of Uranus, 1,800,000,000 of miles from the earth. In January, 1866, it is supposed that the comet which travels in their vanguard crossed that point in the earth's orbit which the latter reached on the 14th of November, and that the host of diminutive comets, or meteors, followed closely after it. Hence the earth on that day last year plunged into the meteoric stream, which is 40,000 miles in thickness, and swept along it at the rate of 1600 miles per minute. It is probable that, in November, 1833, the earth intersected the train of meteors following in the wake of the comet, at a point very near that body, thus accounting for the magnitude and brilliancy of the display of that year.

Some interesting and valuable observations of the meteoric display of yesterday morning were made at Haverford College, near this city, by Professor S. J. Gummere and Mr. Benjamin V. Marsh, with a number of Assistants. The latter observed and mapped the path of the first meteor at 29 minutes 7 seconds past 11 o'clock, mean time, Philadelphia, on the evening of the 13th. By 20 minutes past 2 on the morning of the 14th, he had timed 64, and mapped the exact path of 36 of them. His observation showed the point of radiation to be the centre of the space enclosed by the "Sickle" in the constellation of *Leo*, a circumstance agreeing precisely with the observations of the showers of previous years. The exact point of radiation was in 148 degrees of right ascension, and 24 degrees of north declination, near the star *x*. This point is directly over the point in space towards which the earth was moving at the time. After 2 30 o'clock the meteors increased in numbers so greatly that, by 4 o'clock, it was found impossible to trace their paths, and nothing could be done except to count them. About 4 30 one of Mr. Marsh's assistants counted as many as 39 within a minute, and, as he could see but one-fifth of the hemisphere, this would render the whole number which appeared during that time about 200. Professor Gummere counted about 1000 previous to 4 o'clock, and mapped out the course of a large number; but they were then making their appearance at the rate of from 180 to 300 per minute, and it was impossible to count them any longer. About 4 o'clock, an observer at Cressonville counted 103 within two minutes, which would make the number appearing in the whole hemisphere about 200 per minute.

The observations made in and near this city, taken in connection with the results attained at other points, will doubtless enable astronomers to settle, with greater certainty than heretofore, the laws which govern the phenomena of shooting stars. Previous to 12 o'clock last night, several meteors of more than ordinary brilliancy were observed by persons on the streets, and also during the hours succeeding that time; but the shower reached its maximum yesterday morning, and those who sat up to watch for the shooting stars were not as amply rewarded this morning as they were yesterday.

—Sir Richard Mayne, C. B., the Chief Commissioner of the London Police, has at last made up his mind to have the principal police stations connected with his office in Whitehall by telegraph lines. Also to have telegraphic communication established with the principal station of the Fire Brigade. Thus England moves—but slowly.

SECOND EDITION

Increase of Gold in the Bank of France.

The European Markets To-Day.

Wreck of the Steamer Oneota

Pollard-Wise Case in Baltimore.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

The China Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 15.—The steamer China, from Boston via Halifax, has arrived.

Increase of Gold in France.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—The bullion in the Bank of France has increased 10,000,000 francs.

Noon Report of Markets.

LONDON, Nov. 15—Noon.—Consols for money, 94¼; United States Five-twenties, 70¼; Erie Railroad, 47¼; Illinois Central, 84¾.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 15.—United States Five-twenties, 75¾.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 14 — Noon.—Cotton — The sales for the week have been 60,000 bales, including 10,000 bales for export and 2000 for speculation. The market opened dull, and prices have declined ⅛@¼d. The quotations are as follows:—Middling uplands, 8¾d.; middling Orleans, 8¾d.

The stock of cotton in port is 528,000 bales, including 117,000 American. The sales to-day are estimated at 8000 bales.

Breadstuffs, Provisions, and Produce are unchanged.

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

Internal Revenue Matters—Report of Commissioner Wells.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.

The report from the Hon. David A. Wells, United States Revenue Commissioner, on Taxation, Revenue, etc., will be completed and laid before Congress before the middle or close of December. It is understood he will recommend the repeal of the tax on cotton, and a reduction of the tariff duties on imported cotton and woollen goods.

His report will also suggest some changes in the present system of collecting the revenue, which will secure greater accountability on the part of revenue officers, diminish the expense of collection and the temptation to fraud and corruption; but how this is to be brought about has not yet been disclosed. The present laws governing revenue officers are stringent enough and abundantly sufficient to prevent corruption where they are really enforced; but it is all nonsense to expect any improvement while the power of controlling such officers is nominally placed in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury, while in fact the President can appoint and remove them over his head, which effectually nullifies the powers which should be exercised exclusively by the Secretary.

There are plenty of men in office to-day in whom the heads of departments have no confidence, but as they are friends and parasites of the President, any attempt to bring them under discipline would be visited with their hostility upon the Secretary who would dare to interfere with them.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Meteoric Shower—The Pollard-Wise Imbroglio—Doings of the Mayor and Council, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Nov. 15.—There was a handsome display of meteors here between four and five o'clock yesterday morning. Some who witnessed the display assert they saw fifteen hundred to two thousand. They were of various hues, sizes, and colors—many large and brilliant. Persons from the surrounding country also report having witnessed the display to great advantage.

Edward A. Pollard, who was shot yesterday by the Wises, is suffering intensely from his wound, and lockjaw is apprehended.

The Wises, after giving $3000 security each, to appear for trial, went home to Richmond.

The witnesses go before the Grand Jury immediately. Smith & Wills are Pollard's counsel assisting the prosecution.

The Wises are defended by Messrs. Marshall, Teackle, McClure, and Griffith, all able lawyers. There is no doubt of an indictment being found. It was John S. Wise, the ex-Governor's son, twenty years old, who did most of the shooting, and hit Pollard.

Our City Council has authorized Mayor Banks to suspend further issues of the five hundred thousand dollars Union Railroad bonds, endorsed by the preceding Mayor and City Council.

Minnesota and Wisconsin Elections—General Sherman.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—The latest returns from Minnesota make the Republican majority 5600. The Legislature will stand as follows:—Senate—Republican, 15; Democrats, 7. House—Republican, 33; Democrats, 13. Negro suffrage is carried.

Latest returns from Wisconsin make Fairchild's majority 5213.

General Sherman and staff, General G. M. Dodge, Hon. Alexander Ramsey, Hon. B. Cook, and Hon. W. D. McIndoe, all bound for Washington, were in this city yesterday.

From Nashville—Horrible Crime.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 13.—Major Work, an old and formerly wealthy citizen of Nashville, lately resident in Bowling Green, Ky., committed suicide yesterday in this city. He cut his throat with a razor. Pecuniary embarrassment was the cause.

Wreck of a Steamer.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The steamer Nightingale, arrived from New Orleans, reports falling in with the steamer Oneota disabled. All hands were taken off, and the wreck abandoned. When last seen the Oneota was rapidly breaking up. The crew arrived here on the Nightingale.

The Oneota was fell in with 40 miles off Cape Lookout on the 12th instant. She had been disabled in a gale at that time prevailing.

Marine Disasters.

GREENPOINT, L. I., Nov. 15.—Schooner E. S. Berns, of Albany, with sand and lumber for Taunton, Mass., has sunk off Orient Point. She is a total loss and all hands were saved.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Stocks open very strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 96¾; Reading, 97¾; Canton Co., 44¾; Erie, 73¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 104¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 83¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 98; Michigan Central 109¾; Michigan Southern, 81¾; New York Central, 114½; Illinois Central, 70¾; do preferred, 114¾; Pennsylvania Coal, 80¾; Cumberland preferred, 25; Missouri 6s, 95; Hudson River, 128¾; Five-twenties, 1862, 106¾; do. 1864, 105¾; do. 1865, 106¼; Ten-forties, 102¾; Seven-thirties, 105⅞. Sterling Exchange, 109¾. Money, 7 per cent. Gold, 140¾.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 15.—Cotton dull 17@18 cents for middlings. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady. Corn active and unchanged. Oats dull at 76@74 cents. Rye, 1·25@1·25. Provisions very dull. Lard active at 12¾ cents, with sales for export.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Cotton quiet at 35c. for middling Uplands. Flour dull and 5@10c. lower; sales of 9,000 barrels—State, $8 50@10 40; Ohio, $9 80@13; Western, $8 50@12 80 Southern, $10 25@14 25; California, 12@13 85. Wheat dull. Corn dull; 74,000 bushels sold; mixed Western, $1 35¼@1 38½. Oats quiet at 78½. Barley dull. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess $20 75@22. Lard quiet. Whisky dull.

DEAR BREAD IN FRANCE.—At the council held a few weeks since at St. Cloud, the question of the price of food in France was considered. It is said that the Emperor was especially concerned about the matter.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce—T. B. Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. William Wilson, charged with assault and battery upon William Moore, at the election poll of the Tenth Division of the First Ward, before reported, the jury said they could not agree upon a verdict, complained that the jury-room was cold, and were discharged from a further consideration of the case.

Lydia Robinson, colored, was charged with the larceny of clothing and household goods, valued at $41, belonging to Julia Reese. The defendant took the articles from the house No. 1027 Filbert street to wash them, being in the employment of Mrs. Reese from week to week as wash woman, and pawned them with a broker for $2. When she was arrested she confessed, and stated that she had intended to redeem them. The goods were recovered. Verdict guilty.

John Dobbs was charged with the larceny of a coat belonging to Jacob Hunter. The prosecutor, who keeps a store on Frankford road, testified that about 7 o'clock one evening a week or so ago, the defendant and a companion entered his store, both in their shirt sleeves, and asked to look at some coats. The companion, unknown to Mr. Hunter, and as yet at large, first donned a coat, and it fit him beautifully. Then the defendant tried on one and was also well pleased. While he was talking about the price his companion sneaked away.

Mr. Hunter, as soon as he saw the game these men wanted to play, shut the door and kept the defendant in until a policeman was produced. The defendant, when taken before the Alderman, said the coat was his, he having bought it in Shippen street some two months before that. But when the Alderman asked him how many coats were in the coat he could not tell. The coat was of many colors, like Joseph's of old, and therefore the Alderman committed him.

Ellen Murphy was convicted of a charge of assault and battery upon Simon Smith and Mrs. Smith. She was a servant at Mr. Smith's house, No. 1315 Sixth street. On last Friday, while she was ironing, she called for Mrs Smith. That lady went to her, and the defendant struck her on the breast with an iron. Mr. Smith, hearing the noise, rushed to the rescue, and he also received an iron on the face. She was at the time fighting drunk, and felt that she could whip her weight in wild cats.

John Barry was charged with assault and battery upon Policeman David Kemble. The officer testified that on October 20th he saw the defendant and another man going along Montgomery avenue, near Tenth street, both drunk, and saying they could whip anybody in the street. He advised them to go home, and they replied they would not, and that he could not arrest them. He arrested Barry's companion and Barry then struck him several times.

He then drew a blackjack and struck Barry on the head with it. Another officer came up, and the arrest was effected. Two other policemen testified in the case, one saying that Barry struck Kemble on the chin, and the other that he struck him on the breast.

The defense offered evidence to prove that the two men were going along peaceably when this policeman arrested Barny's companion. Barny offered to take his friend home, and entreated the officer not to arrest him. The officer told him if he did not go away he would arrest him too.

He again placed his hand on the officer's arm and begged him to allow his friend to go home with him, and the officer raised his black-jack and struck him no less than six times. Evidence of good character was also offered, in rebuttal of which the prosecution produced a policeman, who testified that the defendant, when drunk, was very troublesome. On trial.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT IN ADMIRALTY.—Judge Cadwalader.—Homer vs. The Steamer Stars and Stripes. A libel for damages for injuries sustained by the defendants running into the Madonna in the river Delaware last June, and sinking her.

The steamer was then in the hands of a licensed pilot and the question involved is whether, when a licensed pilot is engaged to take a vessel into port, though optional with the master, yet if it is right to do so, that pilot if not as much responsible for injuries done by the vessel through negligence or otherwise, as when the master is compelled by law to take a pilot. Under argument.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Hare.—The Vulcan Oil and Refining Company vs. Simons and Weeks. Before reported. The defense set up that they made no false representations about the lands, that they explained everything about them truthfully to the plaintiffs, and that the latter purchased the lands knowing all the facts, and giving freely the required price. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, Nov. 15, 1867.

There was more disposition to operate in Stocks this morning, but prices were unsettled. Government loans were firmly held. Registered 10-40s sold at 101½, no change, and '67 5-20s at 107⅛, a slight advance. 113 was bid for 6s of 1881; 105⅞ for June and July 7·30s; 108¼ for '62 5-20s; 105⅞ for '64 5-20s; 106¼ for '65 5-20s; and 107⅛ for July, '65, 5-20s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 101¼@101⅜; a slight decline.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Pennsylvania sold at 50, no change; Philadelphia and Erie at 24¼@25, an advance of ¼; Camden and Amboy at 125, no change; Minehill at 57, no change; North Pennsylvania at 32, an advance of ¼; Catawissa preferred at 19¾@20, a decline of ¼; and Reading at 48¾, a slight decline on the closing price last evening.

City passenger railroad shares were unchanged. Hestonville sold at 10¼; 64 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 18 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 24 for Spruce and Pine; 45 for Chestnut and Walnut; 30 for Green and Coates; and 26¼ for Girard College.

Bank shares were in good demand for investments at full prices. Manufactures sold at 30½, no change; 102 was bid for Seventh National; 95 for Northern Liberties; 30 for Mechanics; 55 for Girard; 91 for Western; and 71 for City.

Canal shares were unsettled. Lehigh Navigation sold at 30@31¼, an advance of 2¼ on the closing price last evening. 9¼ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 20 for preferred do.; 10 for Susquehanna Canal; and 46 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 141; 11 A. M., 140⅝; 12 M., 141; 1 P. M., 141¼, an advance of ⅛ on the closing price last evening.

—The New York *Herald* this morning says:—

"Money was in lighter demand than yesterday, and lenders had some difficulty in employing their funds at seven per cent. Loans were, therefore, made in not a few instances to first-class houses at six per cent., without regard to the class of collaterals, provided they were good. On Government securities the rate was six per cent., almost without exception. There is a little less distrust of mercantile credits at the banks, and the latter are disposed to accommodate their customers with discounts of the best grade of paper at seven per cent., but out side of the banks it has still to submit to 8@9 per cent. The prospect is favorable to an easy seven per cent. market during the remainder of the year, allowing for the drain southward to move the cotton crop."

—The Chicago *Tribune* of Monday says:—

"Business was very dull in all circles to-day, and at the banks there was no exception. The demand for money was very moderate, and had it not been that the packers were checking with more liberality, the volume of business would have been exceedingly small. Money is working easier for all legitimate operations, and first-class paper is readily passed at 10 per cent. Speculative borrowers are treated gingerly, as the banks are anxious to have the property now held here shipped to the seaboard before navigation closes. Exchange was scarce and firm at 40c. premium between banks. Many of the dealers are shipping currency. The counter rates are steady and firm at ¼@1-10 discount buying, and 1-10 premium selling."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Behaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$500 5-20s '65, cp.....10[illegible]
$2500 U S 10-40s, reg.....101¾
$5000 U S 7-30s, Je.....105⅞
$ 000 do Je.....105⅛
$250 Pa 6s 1st series....103
$500 City 6s, new.....101⅝
$1000 do. New.....101⅝
$500 Bel Del 6s.....82
$3000 C & A 2 m 6s.....75
$1000 N Penna 6s.....87
65 sh Col Silk Manuf Co. 8
5 sh C & Am R.....c.125
100 sh Cata Pf.....b60. 20
200 do.....b60. 20
100 do.....b30. 19⅝
6 sh Manuf Nt Bk... 30⅜
25 sh Minehill..... 57
50 sh Penna R..... 50
30 do..... 50
5 do..... 50
350 sh Leh N stk.....bs. 31¼
100 do..... 31
100 do.....b30. 30¼
20 do..... 30
200 do.....bs. 30
17 do..... 30
50 do opg&int. 30
56 do..... 30
100 sh Phil & Erie..... 26
100 do.....b30. 25
100 do.....b60. 25
100 do.....c. 24¾
100 sh Read'vle....s60. 10½
3 sh N Penna..... 33
300 sh Ocean Oil....b5. 4

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113@113; do. 1862, 108@108¼; do., 1864, 105¼@105½; do., 1865, 106@106¼; do., 1865, new, 107⅛@108; do. 5s, 10-40s, 102½@102⅞; do. 7·30s, June, 105¼@105⅝; do., July, 105¼@105⅝; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864 119·40@120; do. December, 1864, 119¼@119¾; do. May, 1865, 117¼@117⅝; do., August, 1865, 116⅛@116½; do., September, 1865, 115⅞@116⅛; do October, 1865, 115⅝@116. Gold, 140¼@140⅝; Silver, 134½@136.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—Gold, 140¼@141¼; U. S. 6s, 1881, 112⅞@113; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 108@108¼; do., 1864, 105¼@105½; do., 1865, 106@106¼; do. July, 1865, 107⅛@108; do. July, 1867, 107⅛@108; 5s, 10-40s, 102¼@102⅝; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 105⅝@105¾; 3d series, 105⅝@105¾; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 119¼; May, 1865, 117⅛; August, 1865, 116¼; September, 1865, 115⅛; October, 1865, 115¼.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¾@113; old 5-20s, 108@108¾; new 5-20s, 1864, 105¼@105½; do., 1865, 106@106¼; do., July, 1867, 107⅛@108; do., 1867, 107⅜@108; 10-40s, 102¼@102⅝; 7·30s, June, 105¼@105⅝; do., July, 105⅛@105½. Gold, 140¾@141.

—M. Schultz & Co., No. 16 S. Third street, report the following quotations per steamer City of New York:—London 60 days sight, 108⅝@109⅛; do. 3 do. do., 109¼@109⅝; Paris 60 do. d., 5.18½@5.18; do. 3 do. do., 5f.15@5f.12½; Antwerp 60 do. do., 5f.18¾@5f.18; Bremen 60 do. do., 78@78¾; Hamburg 60 do. do., 35¾@36; Cologne, Leipsic, and Berlin 60 do. do., 71¼@72; Amsterdam and Frankfort 60 do. do., 40½@41. Market steady. Gold at noon, 141.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Nov. 15.—Bark is in good demand and the stocks are light; sales of 16 hogsheads No. 1 Quercitron at $55 ₱ ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in fair request, with sales at $6 75@7·87½ ₱ 64 pounds. Timothy may be quoted at $2·40@2 65. 200 bushels Flaxseed sold at $2·50.

The aggregate transactions in Flour are small, but there is no disposition to make concessions. The demand from the home consumers is regulated by the immediate wants of the trade; sales of a few hundred barrels at $7·50@8·50 for superfine; $8·50@9 50 for extras; $10@10 75 for Northwestern extra family; $11@12 75 for Pennsylvania and choice Ohio do. do; and $13@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $8 50@9 ₱ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market is quiet, but the recent advance is well maintained; sales of common and prime red at $2 20@2·35. Rye is steady, with sales of Pennsylvania at $1 60. Corn—The inquiry is moderate, with sales of 3000 bushels yellow at $1·36@1·38, afloat and in the cars, and Western mixed at $1·38. Oats are held firmly, with sales of 1500 bushels Southern and Pennsylvania at 68@75c.

Whisky—Nothing doing.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....NOVEMBER 15.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....48 | 11 A. M.....48 | 2 P. M.....50

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Mira, Dix, Cork, for orders, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig John Good, Crowell, Bremerhaven, Workman & Co.
Schr Island Home, Carver, Barbados, H. L. Gill.
Schr T. G. Smith, Lake, Chelsea, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr E. Sinnickson, Winsmore, Boston, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Lewis Chester, Jackson, Savannah, Merchant & Co.
Schr A. Willis, Young, Chincoteague, B. Haney.
Schr Port Royal, Adams, Washington, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr Wide World, Hildreth, Charleston, J. C. Scott & Sons.
Schr A. M. Lee, Lee, Richmond, do.
Schr C. J. Errickson, Smith, Pawtucket, do.
Str W. Whilldin, Riggans, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr C. J. Errickson, Smith, from Newbern, with old iron to A. Whitney & Sons.
Schr J. B. Clayton, Clayton, 2 days from New York, with salt to W. Bumm & Son.
Schr Lamartine, Hill, 3 days from New York, with mdse. to captain.
Schr T. G. Smith, Lake, from Boston.
Schr E. Sinnickson, Winsmore, from Boston.
Schr L. Chester, Jackson, from Boston.
Schr J. Ponder, Hudson, from New Haven.
Schr C. E. Young, Haley, from New York.
Schr Pa

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

French Policy in Italy and Turkey.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

It is certainly a remarkable fact that the very Prince who was the first in Europe to advocate the right of nations to demand, and, if practicable, to establish their national unity, should now be the leading oppenent of the national aspirations in every important question of the kind. Who would put obstacles in the way of German unity, if Napoleon should withdraw his opposition? Who would have stopped the victorious march of Garibaldi, and saved the decayed chair of St. Peter, if the French troops had stayed at home? and who would think of drawing the sword for the effete power of the Turks, if France should observe an absolute neutrality?

With regard to Germany, France has for some months preserved an absolute silence. But in both Italy and Turkey French diplomacy is just now most actively engaged to thwart, if possible, the inevitable result of national aspirations.

In the Roman question, Napoleon urges with great persistency the holding of a European Conference. He has invited to it even the third-rate powers of Europe, which, flattered by the unusual honor of such an invitation, are all expected to accept it. Napoleon maintains the European character of the Roman question, on the ground that every Government which has Roman Catholic subjects is concerned in the maintenance of the independence of the Holy Father. Italy strongly opposes the Congress, insisting that the settlement of the Roman question is wholly an Italian affair, in which foreign nations have no right to intervene. We do not know yet whether England and Russia, which were reported to be against the holding of the Congress, have withdrawn their opposition or not. The Pope will feel anything but satisfaction at the prospect of such a Congress, as he is fully aware that most of the European Governments care little about the continuance of the States of the Church. France herself, if the majority of the Conference should desire it, would be willing to urge a further reduction of the temporal possessions of the Holy Father, notwithstanding all the censures of the Church threatening those consenting to such schemes. But, on the other hand, France will make the utmost exertions, not from any regard for the Catholic Church, but in her own interest, to gain the consent of the Conference to the preservation of some part of the Papal territory, and thus act again as the leading opponent of Italian unity. But there need not be much fear of any important results being achieved by the new plan of Napoleon. The Governments taking part in the Congress will be willing to give their opinion, but hardly a single one will assume the responsibility to aid in the enforcement of any kind of intervention.

We know but little about the present intentions of France with regard to the Eastern complication, and about the alliance which is said to have been concluded between her and England and Austria. France, during the past year, has several times joined Russia and her allies in urging upon the Porte certain concessions. When these were stubbornly declined, France again followed the course suggested by her own interest. Russia is commonly believed to be determined to use coercive measures for securing the rights of the Christian population, while France reverts to her traditional policy to prevent the enlargement of Russian influence in the East, entirely regardless of the wishes of the majority of the population. The Governments of Austria and England are equally desirous of preventing Russian progress, and equally indifferent as to the sentiments of the people; but while Louis Napoleon may get the consent of the Legislature to any measure he proposes, both Austria and England would find it difficult to get from their Parliaments the sanction of any except diplomatic remonstrances.

In both questions France pursues an anti-democratic and an anti-national course, a course which, the longer it is persisted in, must the more surely destroy the influence of France in Italy and Turkey.

Congress and our National Finances.

From the N. Y. Herald.

In a few days Congress will meet again, and will meet under peculiar circumstances. None of its predecessors ever met under such an extraordinary state of affairs, both politically and financially, particularly as regards our national finances. It is not a new Congress, but since its last session terminated a surprising change has taken place in public sentiment. The voice of the people, from one end of the country to the other, proclaims loudly the condemnation of its measures and weakness. The blatant and violent radicals who have wasted the time of Congress in spouting about and clamoring for impeachment of the President are themselves impeached by a higher power. They have been tried before the bar of public opinion, and a scathing verdict has been pronounced against them. This dominant party was all-powerful; there was but the shadow of opposition; it was able at all times not only to silence opposition, but even to carry its measures over the veto of the President by the constitutional two-thirds vote. It had no excuse whatever for bad legislation or for not doing its duty to the country.

Looking at this fact and at the popular judgment pronounced against this weak and reckless Congress, we are curious to see what will be its conduct on reassembling. In its pride and mortification it may become more reckless still, and defy public opinion. There are examples in history where such violent and revolutionary Jacobins have set themselves up above the people. But if they should dare to act so they will only intensify the odium with which they are now regarded. There may be, however, a sufficient number of members in both Houses conservative and patriotic enough to respect the will of the people as expressed at the late elections. We may see men of sagacity, prudence, and foresight—such men, perhaps, as Senators Sherman, Trumbull, or Fessenden—put themselves in the breach to stem the torrent of radicalism and save the country from the evils their party has brought upon us. The conduct of Congress will be watched with intense interest, and the people will surely mark those members who may persist in their radical and destructive course.

With regard to mere political matters or to the question of reconstruction, Congress has done as much mischief as it well could do. Much of this mischief is irreparable, at least for the present. The South, that magnificent and richly productive portion of our country, has been turned over to negro domination—to the government of semi-barbarians. Little can now be done to arrest the disaster. It must run its course for awhile. The reaction in time will sweep away the obnoxious features of reconstruction. The day is not far off when the people of the whole North—this proud Caucasian white race—will demand the emancipation of their white brethren in the South from the barbarous rule of the negroes. In the meantime there are other questions of the highest importance looming up and requiring skilful management.

Laying aside the question of reconstruction, the one which overshadows all others is that of our national finances. The expenditure of the Federal Government is something like five hundred millions of dollars a year, with the prospect that, under the disorganized state of the South and a costly military despotism there, it will soon exceed that. This, together with the burden of State, county, and municipal debts and extravagant local expenditures, swells the aggregate amount of taxation to a thousand millions.

The local government of the city of New York alone costs over twenty millions of dollars. Reckless extravagance is the curse of all parties, for here we are under Democratic rule; but it is just to say that the stupendous debt and frightful taxation of the Federal Government are the result of radical Republican misrule. A thousand millions of taxation! What people ever bore such a weight? How can we continue to bear it? We must remember, too, that nearly all this burden falls upon the North. Under the destructive legislation of Congress the South will be less and less able to aid in carrying this burden. Twenty-five millions of people have to bear a thousand millions of taxation! Forty dollars a head for every man, woman, and child! Or for every head of a family from two to three hundred dollars a year! How are the working classes to endure such taxation? At least a third of all they earn goes directly or indirectly to Government. No people in the world are taxed anything like this. Even in Great Britain, where they are more heavily taxed than anywhere else, except in this republic, taxes do not amount to half what we have to bear. Our people bore this patiently until the war was finished and the Union made secure, but they will certainly not bear it long in time of peace.

Yet we see a certain class of politicians and journals, allied with the bondholders and the national bank oligarchy, which would increase the weight of the debt and make it a perpetual burden. They would reduce the currency and thereby reduce the means of the people and the revenue of the Government, so as to add forty per cent. to the wealth of the bondholders. If the insane demands of these people for specie payments could be complied with, we could neither pay the debt nor bear the taxation to meet the interest. We should be bound down as securely and perpetually under a stupendous debt as the people of England are.

The first thing Congress should do, then, is to reduce the expenditures of Government to the utmost and to make a corresponding reduction in taxation. The system of revenue should be simplified, and the expensive machinery now used to collect it abolished. All burdens upon productive industry, as that of the cotton tax, should be removed. Mr. McCulloch should be stopped from curtailing the currency any more; and, if necessary to stimulate production, to reduce the debt, to make money abundant and easy, and thereby to secure a large revenue, an additional amount of legal-tenders might be gradually and prudently issued. But by all means the national bank notes should be withdrawn and greenbacks issued in their place. By doing this the Government could liquidate at once three hundred millions of interest-bearing bonds and save twenty-five millions a year. As much of the debt as possible should be paid at once, and continued to be paid, while the currency is depreciated.

By cancelling three hundred millions of the interest-bearing debt by substituting legal-tenders for national bank notes, and by using the surplus money in the Treasury, five hundred millions of the debt would be paid at once. Then, by following the course we have suggested, another five hundred millions might be liquidated in the course of a few years. Thus, in less than five years a thousand millions, or one-half of the interest-bearing debt, could be paid. All this might be done, too, with reduced taxation, if the finances be properly managed and the Government administered economically. This is the important work for Congress to set about doing. It cannot be ignored or delayed long without plunging the country into inextricable difficulties. Let that body, then, drop the negro and attend to the national finances as soon as it reassembles.

A Democratic "Path to Peace."

From the N. Y. Times.

The *World* is entitled to credit for the persistency with which it urges on its party the propriety and expediency of acquiescing in compromise as the basis of national restoration. We can only regret that the particular forms of compromise which it has suggested, imperfectly realize the spirit in which they originate.

An error committed at the outset invalidates the whole argument. The *World* assumes that the results of the elections held this fall are equivalent to a complete victory for the Democrats. It takes for granted the ability of the Democracy to carry the elections next year; and on the hypothesis that they will elect the next President, and control the House in the next Congress, it proposes that the Republicans shall throw overboard the reconstruction acts, and admit the Southern States on conditions which their opponents may consent to yield. In other words, our contemporary discusses the situation under a firm persuasion that the Democrats are already its masters, and, therefore, that the party in power cannot do better than imitate Captain Scott's coon, and come down as though it were already shot.

The terms of compromise specifically suggested are in harmony with this general estimate. In the first instance they amounted to nothing more than an acknowledgment of the civil equality of the negroes—all other matters being for the time ignored. This has since been enlarged so far as to include the establishment of qualified negro suffrage after a five years' probation. Other constitutional changes are also hinted at, the precise nature whereof is to be fixed by "a National Conference composed of men of moderation and character representing all the various interests." This is the latest point at which the *World* has arrived on the Democratic "path to peace."

"A conference of this kind, consisting of sixty or eighty men of eminent standing, ripe experience, and persuasive temper, would succeed in finding some solution of our national difficulties which would lift the Union out of the slough of party politics, and re-establish it on the only basis whereon it can stand—that of comprehensive, all-adjusting equity. Any propositions which a conference so composed should agree in recommending, would probably be so intrinsically fair, so marked by considerate and reconciling justice, that they would command a popular support wide enough to put them into the Constitution, if that should be deemed their fittest embodiment."

Now, we conceive that the *World* is pursuing an honorable object in a very creditable temper, but with a total misapprehension of the facts. The Democrats are not masters of the situation. It were folly to depreciate the value of their victory in this State, or the significance of their gains in other States; but the attempt to magnify these events into a great national triumph is equally absurd. The battle of next year remains to be fought, and at present the odds are overwhelmingly in favor of the Republicans. If they fail, it will be from the neglect of causes which are entirely under their control. They have it in their power to say who shall be Mr. Johnson's successor, and to make the next Congress unmistakably Republican in both branches. Both objects might be attained within the existing limits of Congressional representation. But they are placed beyond reasonable doubt by the prospect of admitting the greater number, if not all, of the ten States now excluded, with their popular vote to swell the triumph of General Grant, and their Senators and Representatives to augment the legislative strength of the Republican party.

The assumption which underlies the argument of the *World* is, then, radically unsound. It perverts the import of facts that exist, and presupposes facts which are not likely to exist. Hence the inutility of all moralizing predicated on the ability of the Democrats to prevent the completion of reconstruction in conformity with the present law. They may lessen its efficacy as a healing measure by exciting groundless expectations in the minds of the Southern whites, but they cannot defeat or even delay the reorganization which is progressing subject to its provisions. The best service which a Democratic journalist can render to the South or the country is to admit the helplessness of his party in the presence of the power of which Congress is but the exponent, and to urge compliance with the law as the surest mode of promoting peace and prosperity.

Certain it is that the proposed "National Conference" can accomplish nothing in regard to the mode of adjusting existing difficulties. That "sixty or eighty men of eminent standing" might be brought together from North and South, we do not deny. Three or four times that number might be mustered, we dare say, without exhausting the available "moderation and character" of the two great parties. What then? Does anybody believe that its deliberations would stay the action of Congress, arrest the current of public opinion, or in the slightest degree affect the operation of the law? Does even the *World* believe that the deliberations of a small body of gentlemen, acting in their individual capacity, with no pretension to representative authority, would produce an abandonment of the Congressional policy? For the *World* does not disguise its anticipation that the Conference, if held, would recommend the adoption, substantially, of the Democratic doctrine on the Reconstruction question, and *that* implies the almost unconditional admission of the Southern States. It is with this expectation that the suggestion is propounded.

National conferences of an informal, unauthorized, and eminently proper character have been tried before with results not very encouraging to those who would thus influence public opinion. The Peace Convention which met at Washington in 1861 talked wisely, deliberated calmly, and offered recommendations at once temperate and fair. But it accomplished nothing. The Philadelphia Convention last year inculcates the same lesson. Never was anything more rich in blossom or more barren of fruit. In both instances, however, the circumstances were more propitious than those under which the *World's* Conference would now assemble. The sword had not been unsheathed when the Washington Convention defined "the path to peace." The reconstruction policy had not advanced beyond the comparatively mild Constitutional Amendment, when the Philadelphia Convention prescribed for the sores of the republic. The case now is altogether different. Primary issues have been determined. Congress has asserted exclusive authority over reconstruction, has laid down the conditions by which it shall be regulated, and enjoys an assurance of power to enforce its legislation. Think you that it would surrender its jurisdiction, recede from its requirements, and reverse its action at the bidding of "sixty or eighty men of eminent standing," convened on the supposition that the Democrats are masters of the field?

Possibly it may be desirable by-and-by to have a National Convention, regular in form, and binding in authority, with the view of revising the Federal Constitution, and adapting it to the altered circumstances of the country. When that time arrives it will be the duty of all to discard mere party considerations, and to labor honestly for such amendments of the organic law as shall fully cover every exigency growing out of the war, and, while restoring the smooth working of the Government, shall provide adequately for the rights and unity of the States.

In the meantime the great duty is to complete the reconstruction of the South under the law as it stands, relying upon the good sense of the Republicans in Congress to tone down the proceedings of the State Conventions, and to establish a uniform policy of forbearance and liberality, instead of the proscription which is threatened. If the Democratic members choose to aid the Republicans in thus softening the asperities and mitigating the difficulties of reconstruction, they may partially atone for the mischief they effected in the last Congress. However this may be, we cannot doubt that, as matters now stand, the Congressional plan is the only solid "path to peace." The path indicated by the Democratic organ is a will-o'-the-wisp, leading through quagmires and ending in disaster.

Africans.

From the N. Y. World.

The Republican party carried through Congress the Reconstruction act which compels the Southern States to make all male negroes over twenty-one years of age voters. In conformity with this Republican plan, negroes have voted for delegates to the Constitutional Conventions, been elected as delegates, and are now sitting in convention. This Republican plan was not partial, but impartial, negro suffrage. It did not discriminate against ignorance and barbarism, but constrained the States, by Congressional force, to make voters of *all* negroes, whether good or bad, virtuous or vicious, sober or drunken, educated or ignorant, elevated or debased. It went far beyond enfranchisement, which includes the guarantee of such a *status* as shall secure to Africans, equally with all other citizens, the full enjoyment of all the rights of free persons, such as in New York are given to unnaturalized citizens, young men under the age of twenty-one years, citizens of other States sojourning here, and negroes not having the requisite property qualifications. It swept in its ample reach all the lazy, licentious, brutalized elements of the black population of the South. It was as if the worst white scum of London, or the continent, were imported into the North, and in a day made by Congressional act voters in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. There was no march of civilization about the Congressional plan; it was an outpouring advance of barbarism; a confession that education is unnecessary to make a voter in a republic. It was not statesmanship; it was mere pot-house partisanship of the lowest type—an effort to hold political power by means of a brutal black mob driven to the polls like cattle. If we are asked for evidence of this, the proof is everywhere in the South.

Now, if this subject were divested of all its partisan relations, no sensible member of the Republican party, conspicuous for his intelligence and soundness of judgment on everyday affairs, would approve this scheme of at once making voters out of the uneducated, unreflecting, thriftless field-hand Africans of the South. Such a man sees at once that the project is totally unlike a proposition to educate and elevate, if possible, the negroes, and *then* give to them the elective franchise. There are to-day, in the Loyal League Club in Union square, many members who vindicate the Republican contrivance of reconstruction, and yet, on the slighest provocation, will declaim by the hour against the outrage of permitting naturalized Irishmen and Germans to influence by a vote the affairs of the city of New York. These Loyal Leaguers are didactic, argumentative, and verbose about the danger to our free institutions from this assumed white ignorance. They stigmatize Irishmen and Germans as casting "the foreign vote." Whatever goes worst of all in our city affairs they attribute to what they call the ignorance of this vote. If these Loyal Leaguers are reminded of the inconsistency of their political action in the matter, they abandon at once all inquiry about the relative intelligence of the two races, and give what seems to them a very logical retort, to the effect that they never can proscribe a man on account of his *color*. To all suggestions that it is not a matter of color, but of intelligence and fitness to vote, they turn a deaf ear, and babble on about "the age of progress" and "the inalienable rights of man." If asked why they do not insist, by Congressional enactment, that red men, Indians, shall vote in the new communities of the West, they sputter out something about "Copperheads," and fall into a tone of ribald abuse.

It is for the edification of such advocates of immediate, universal African elevation in the late insurrectionary States, regardless of preliminary education, and we copy from the *Times* an extract from a recent letter of its Tennessee correspondent. He alludes first to the doings of the Radical Legislature in respect to passengers on railways, which up to very recently have kept separate cars for Africans, carrying them for three cents per mile, while white people paid five cents. The Legislature, under Radical influences, passed a law making it a misdemeanor, punishable with fine and imprisonment, for any common carrier to make any discrimination on account of race or color. The railroads were thereupon constrained to let the Africans go in any car they preferred, and to charge them five instead of three cents a mile. Of the practical result of this "manhood" piece of legislation, the *Times* correspondent says:—

"Now, this equal rights theory may be well enough in the Northern States, where the blacks are few and intelligent, and cleanly in their habits; but in the South, where they are numerous and poor, and many of them absolutely filthy, the practical operations of this theory in this particular are anything but acceptable. I speak plainly, for nothing but plain talk is proper when dealing with these questions. To ride in cars half filled with wandering, worthless, indolent blacks is not a pleasant undertaking. To take a sleeping car and find blacks above you and below and all about you, is not tempting. Such fears may provoke ridicule and sarcasm, but they are not visionary. They are practical questions here under existing circumstances, and can only be met in this way. If such things are the legitimate result of impartial suffrage or universal suffrage, we might as well know it now as hereafter. I do not know that they are. I do not think it would be, if our legislators were possessed of ordinary judgment and discretion. They are not such results as sensible, intelligent blacks desire, but they are results which will certainly follow if this spirit of innovation is not checked."

From this subject, which is one of social inconvenience, the correspondent passes to another radical scheme which involves a practical destruction of the system of jury trials. Writing of a bill to make jurors of Africans, he says:—

"The latter bill is now before the Legislature, and will probably pass. The bill is not to admit all blacks, but only such as are qualified voters. It has the same obnoxious political qualifications as the jury law now in force—a law which has been more mischievous and more corrupting than any law ever enacted. It has degraded the judicial proceedings of the State; it has filled the jury-box with partisans, and has made the trial by jury in many counties in East Tennessee a farce. It has provoked the most serious apprehensions, and there is scarcely a lawyer of any practice in this section of the State—I care not what his political proclivities may be—who is not thoroughly persuaded that it has done incalculable harm to the interests of litigants. One after another these innovations come. There is scarcely a law in any respect political in its nature that has not been tampered with since the war. The most venerable customs and the most vital interests of the people and the dearest rights of the citizen, however secure by prescription or by plighted faith, have been invaded by passionate, hasty, and ill-considered legislation. The examples I have given will show the spirit of the present Legislature and the dangers to be apprehended. Every careful observer must notice these things. What will come next?"

In the Convention now in session in Alabama to make a State Constitution is to be seen, in full play, the elevation of uneducated Africans. A pure blooded African, a plantation hand, named Strother, is a member of the Committee on Taxation and Finance! Another African, Finley, who can scarcely read or write, is a member of the Committee on Education and the School Fund! Diggs, another African who, on the registration of members, was compelled to make his mark, being unable to write, is member of the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution! And Alexander, the African who insisted upon crying out "here," when called to vote for one of two persons by count, is member of the Committee on County and Municipal Organization.

A natural culmination of the action of such legislators took place in the Alabama Convention on Monday 1 st. The Committee on the Elective Franchise was unable to agree. The minority was conservative, the majority radical. There were two reports. That of the majority proposes sweeping measures of disfranchisement. In the first place, it provides that every male citizen twenty-one years of age, who shall be a citizen of the United States, or declared his intention of becoming such, who shall have resided in the State six and in the county three months preceding an election, shall be deemed an elector.

This includes *all* Africans, good or bad, educated or uneducated. The second section provides for the registration of all persons elected except the following three classes:—First, those who during the late rebellion in any way violated the rules of civilized warfare; second, those who have been convicted of treason, embezzlement of public funds, malfeasance in office, crime punishable by law with imprisonment in the penitentiary, or bribery; third, those who, having been registered in accordance with the provisions of the Reconstruction act of Congress, refuse to vote either for or against the new Constitution when it shall be submitted for ratification, provided, however, that no person shall be disfranchised by this clause whose failure to vote shall be in consequence of sickness, necessary absence, or any providential occurrence rendering it impossible for him to reach the polls. This majority scheme will be adopted by the Convention, all reports agree, unless different orders are received from the Republican headcentre in Washington.

OLD RYE WHISKIES.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

In the Land is now Possessed by

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 South FRONT Street,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, in Bond, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouse, as parties may elect.

LOOKING-GLASSES

OF THE

BEST FRENCH PLATE,

In Every Style of Frames,

ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER.

NEW ART GALLERY,

F. BOLAND & CO.,

11 1 2m2p] No. 614 ARCH Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUITS, 1867.

PEACHES, PEARS, PINEAPPLES,

PLUMS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES,

BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, ETC.

PRESERVED AND FRESH, IN CANS AND GLASS JARS,

Put up for our particular trade, and for sale by the dozen, or in smaller quantities, by

MITCHELL & FLETCHER,

9 10 8m NO. 1204 CHESNUT STREET.

JAMES R. WEBB,

TEA DEALER AND GROCER,

S. E. COR. EIGHTH AND WALNUT STS.

Extra Fine Souchong, or English Breakfast Teas.
Superior Chulan Teas, very cheap.
Oolong Teas of every grade.
Young Hyson Teas of finest qualities.
All fresh imported. 8 14]

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,

WHITE CLOVER HONEY,

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

ALLEN C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries.

11 7 2rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL—REMOVAL.

C. W. A. TRUMPLER

HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE

FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.

TO

No. 926 CHESNUT STREET,

8 12 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN Chesnut and Market and Eleventh and Twelfth streets—centrally located. Accommodation for permanent, transient, and table Boarders. [9 11 2m

600 ARCH STREET. 600

CRIFFITH & PACE.

NEW AND DESIRABLE

GOODS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS

FINE

SWISS CARVED BRACKETS,

WALNUT

11 8 fw

BOOK-SHELVES AND LADDERS

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.

JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,

REMOVED TO

N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING

Of every Description, for

Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.

2 22] Also, WOOL SACKS.

JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

GARDNER & FLEMING,

COACH MAKERS,

NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing 30 m

CARPETINGS.

1867. CARPETINGS. 1867.

JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CARPETINGS

ENGLISH BRUSSELS

CARPETINGS.

By late arrivals we have a full assortment of the

BEST ENGLISH MAKES.

JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH

AXMINSTERS,

ROYAL WILTONS, AND

VELVET

CARPETINGS,

ALL THE NEW EXHIBITION DESIGNS.

Now in Store and for sale by

JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH.

THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN

CARPETINGS,

IN GREAT VARIETY OF DESIGN.

OIL CLOTHS,

In Sheets from one yard to eight yards wide.

HENDERSON & CO.'S ALL-WORSTED VENETIANS.

JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH,

9 23 mwf2m PHILADELPHIA.

832 CARPETINGS. 832

ARCH STREET.

FALL STOCK NOW OPEN

AT THE

ARCH STREET

CARPET WAREHOUSE

JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,

NO. 832 ARCH STREET,

9 10 2m Two doors below Ninth, South Side.

NOTICE.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

NO. 910 ARCH STREET,

BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STREETS,

Will continue to sell their stock of

CARPETINGS

AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH LOW RENT AND EXPENSES,

AND WILL OPEN DAILY NEW GOODS,

As they do not expect to move. [8 27 3mrp

FALL STOCK OF CARPETINGS.

Just Opened, a Full Assortment of

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,

3-PLY INGRAINS,

AND EXTRA SUPERFINE INGRAIN CARPETINGS.

OIL CLOTH, 12, 18, and 24 feet sheets.

COIR MATTINGS, RUGS, Etc.

J. T. DELACROIX,

NO. 37 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

11 1 fmw3m Above Chesnut.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM

SCOURING.

ALBEDYLL. MARX & CO.

NO. 122 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET

AND

NO. 310 RACE STREET. 810mwf

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,

AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER

For Wheat, Corn, Oats Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.

Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers.

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,

1 28 mwf] No. 724 MARKET Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

CITY COUNCILS.—The regular meeting of City Councils was held yesterday afternoon.

Select Council—President Sperling in the Chair.—The following petitions were presented:—One from the executors of Jacob Stiles, deceased, asking that certain frame structures at Beach and Shackamaxon streets be allowed to remain. One from H.W. Arey, Secretary of Girard College, enclosing the estimates for that institution for 1868. One from the Board of Control, asking for the use of Spring Garden Hall for school purposes; another, from the same body, asking for the transfer of certain items of appropriations to enable an additional story to be placed on the school-house at Frankford road and Somerset street, and also asking Councils to take up certain lots on ground-rent for school purposes, all of which were referred to the proper committees. A resolution from the Law Committee, declining to pay $3000 damages to Mr. Filemeyer, for a loss occassoned to his property by certain improvements ordered by Councils on Broad street, was agreed to. An ordinance revising the Warden's line on the Delaware river was passed. The ordinance appropriating $1375 for repairs to Common Council Chamber was passed. A resolution directing the Highway Department to place Pennsylvania avenue, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, in a proper condition, was passed. The sum of $3300 was appropriated for the purpose. The ordinance to make an appropriation of $100,000 to pay for the erection of a House of Correction on a site adjoining the Parade Ground, under the supervision of a Special Committee of Councils. A motion was made to strike out "a Special Committee of Councils," and insert "the Inspectors of the County Prison." Not agreed to. An amendment was then offered to add the Inspectors of the Prison to the Special Committee. Not agreed to. The bill was then passed. A resolution that a joint special committee of three from each branch be appointed to examine whether the profits of the Gas Works are such as to justify the Trustees to light the city without charge and without an increase in the price of gas, after being amended to include the propriety of lighting the lamps every night, and inquiring whether the title of the Gas Works is vested in the city of Philadelphia, was passed. A resolution appropriating $500 for repairs to Main street, Manayunk, was passed. The ordinance appropriating $2700 for completing the new school-house at Twentieth and Jefferson streets was finally passed. The ordinance from Common Council, making an appropriation of $88,023 to the Board of Revision for the year 1868, was referred to the Committee on Law. Adjourned.

Common Council.—Mr. Marcer, President, in the chair. A number of communications and petitions were presented and referred to appropriate committees. The following communications were received from the Mayor:—One notifying the Chamber that he had appointed Messrs. Robert Briggs, J. Vaughn Merrick, Jacob G. Neafie, James Moore, and William Sellers an Advisory Commission under the ordinance for the inspection of steam boilers. Accompanying the communication was a report from the Advisory Committee, suggesting certain amendments to the Boiler bill. Another returning without his signature the resolution authorizing the widening of the footways upon Broad street, between Poplar and Coates streets. A vote was taken upon that question, Shall the bill pass notwithstanding the Mayor's veto? and the bill fell. A resolution inviting Select Council to meet Common in joint convention on next Thursday to elect three directors of the Pennsylvania and three of the Northwestern Railway. Agreed to. The chairman of the Committee on Highways reported a resolution to pave Sheridan street from Berks to Montgomery avenue. Agreed to. A resolution instructing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to direct the Supervisor of the Fifth and Sixth Wards to compel the contractor, C. S. Close, to remove the obstructions on Dock street, below Third. The obstructions are the debris of the old Pennsylvania Bank, now in course of demolition. Referred to Committee on Highways. The resolution instructing the Directors of Girard College to suspend action concerning the Presidency of the College, came up and was laid on the table. Resolutions from Select Council were concurred in as follows:—To lay water-pipe in Ash and other streets; making certain transfers of items in the appropriation to the Water Department; to appoint a joint committee to receive the Councils of Columbus, Ohio; appropriating certain ground in the Twenty-first Ward for school purposes; an ordinance to authorize the granting of a certain lease to mine coal. A number of other bills from Select Council were concurred in. Adjourned.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Last evening the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, Fourth street, below Arch, was filled with an audience of ladies and gentlemen, assembled for the purpose of participating in the second anniversary of the Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Thomas T. Tasker, President of the Society, in the chair. The exercises were opened with singing. Rev. D. Starks then led in prayer. The report of the Treasurer, J. T. Mason, was read.

The amount on hand on the 13th of Nov., 1865, was . . . . . $8,957·98
Amount received up to Nov. 15, 1867, 26,113·18

$35,071·16.
Amount distributed during the year, 25,841·38

Balance on hand, ... $9,229·78

The report of the Corresponding Secretary, Rev. O. J. Kennatt, sets forth that the past year has been one of sorrow and embarrassment to the society. The executive officer, Rev. Dr. Monroe, fell at his post. Financial difficulties followed. The demands for aid were exceedingly large, reaching in the aggregate nearly half a million of dollars, while the Society has been able to disburse less than $30 000. With that sum they have extended aid to sixty-five churches in different States and Territories. The work of the Society is enlarging, and is of vital importance to the Church and to the country.

Bishop Janes then made an address. He referred to the organization of the Church Extension Society in this city in 1864, the objects of which were for the purpose of providing comfortable churches throughout the country for those of the Methodist denomination. It afforded him great pleasure to look at the work that had been accomplished since that time.

Rev. B. F. Crary, of Arkansas, followed in an interesting address, in which he gave a detailed account of the progress of Methodism in the section that he represented.

Rev. Mr. Eddy, of Chicago, made the concluding address, urging the necessity of raising funds to further the objects of the Society.

An election of Managers for the ensuing year followed, when the benediction was pronounced by Bishop Janes.

THE CIGAR MANUFACTURERS' UNION.—The cigar manufacturers of this city met yesterday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, at the N. E. corner of Cherry and Fourth streets, to take action in regard to their interests in reference to the late strike of the cigar makers. The attendance was fair. Mr. Lewis Gumpert presided. The unanimous expressions of the manufacturers were that they did not feel able to pay the prices demanded; that they could not submit to dictation from any union; that a united effort and union on their part would break up the 'Cigar-makers' Union; that they would not submit to a price-list founded upon the size of the cigar, since two cigars of the same measure may be differently made—one fine and the other soft or not so fine—thence by paying the same amount for a good cigar as for one decidedly inferior; that the majority of workmen are not in union with this late dictatorial action of the Cigar-makers' Union, but that a few in the great body had coerced the movement; that each manufacturing establishment should have its own list of prices.

The following preamble and resolutions were put and adopted:—

Whereas, It is the opinion of the manufacturers of the city of Philadelphia that the majority of the hands have not been heard.

Resolved, That we will sustain the masses against the parliamentary rule adopted in their prices; that we sympathize with them, and do declare that we will sustain them in their action to work for us at the old prices.

Resolved, That we will not employ workmen who are bound to, and cannot vary from, the price-list of the Cigarmakers' Union.

BROAD STREET.—A communication to the Mayor from Mr. Kneass, Chief Engineer and Surveyor, contains the following facts in reference to Broad street. Mr. Kneass says:—"Broad street, as laid out upon the plans of the city, its length, and also its width between curbs, has a width of 113 feet between the houses, and a length of 11 98-100 miles from the river at League Island to the city line. From League Island to Poplar street, a distance of five and three-quarter miles, and also from Norris street to the city line a distance of 5 36-100 miles, the width between curbs is 77 feet, while between Poplar and Norris streets, a length of ½ of a mile, the width between curbs is 57 feet—thus making a total of over eleven miles in length, with a width of 77 feet for carriage way, and only ½ of a mile 57 feet. Only 9¾ miles of this street is now open and in use."

The Chief also states that the distance from League Island to the river Delaware, upon the line of Broad street, extended northward, from the best information we have, would be about 35 miles, striking the river at or near New Hope. A bill to create a commission for opening Broad street, from the city line to the river, northward, as a State road, has already been before the Legislature.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—Last evening, a meeting of citizens was held at the Board of Trade Rooms, for the purpose of devising measures to assist the Directors of the Mercantile Library in their efforts to secure a fund for the improvement of the property on Tenth street, near Chesnut. Mayor McMichael presided. Mr. Perot, President of the Library, stated the progress made by the Directors in their efforts to secure the money needed to place the new building in a condition for the proper arrangement of the books. $100,000 will be needed by the Board; but $50,000 now will enable them to make the alterations and additions, and then leave the Library in debt $50,000. In the course of a discussion by those present, it was agreed to secure, if possible, the $100,000, so as to keep the Library clear of debt. Several gentlemen present subscribed $1000 each towards the fund, and a committee of thirteen, to be appointed by the Mayor, was agreed upon. The Committee will act in conjunction with the Directors.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. S. C. Campbell, the great baritone of the Richings Opera Company, takes his benefit this evening, and offers as the attraction William Vincent Wallace's masterwork, *Maritana*, which upon its representation last week drew a very large audience, and proved a most delectable opera at the hands of this troupe. To-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, for the matinee, the *Bohemian Girl*. This beautiful opera will be presented for the last time. In it Mr. Campbell sings the "Heart Bowed Down" in splendid style; Mr. Castle executes "Then You'll Remember Me," and the "Fair Land of Poland;" Miss Richings will sing the scena and aria, "I Dreamt that I Dwelt in Marble Halls," "Come with the Gipsy Bride," etc. On Monday evening Benedict's famous new opera, *The Lily of Killarney*, will be presented.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—We are pleased to observe the success of Mrs. Bowers in her new play of *Marie Antoinette* which has been admirably dramatized for her by Mr. Benjamin Edward Woolf, from Miss Muhlback's famous historical novel. Mrs. Bowers acts the part with remarkable grace and power, and she is very credibably supported by the talented company. *Marie Antoinette* will have a long run. It will be presented this evening for the benefit of Mrs. Bowers. At the matinee to-morrow afternoon *Peep o' Day* will be presented, in which Mrs. Bowers enacts "Kate Kavanagh."

WALNUT.—Mr. Edwin Forrest concludes his great engagement this evening, playing *Hamlet*. To-morrow evening, *La Tour de Nesle* and *Wallace* will be presented, with Mr. Barton Hill in both pieces. On Monday, Mr. John Brougham appears in a new play.

ARCH.—Mrs. John Drew appears in *Surf* to-night for her benefit, supported by the stock company. To-morrow afternoon first *Surf* matinee. No one should fail to see the new comedy.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—Mr. Fox continues his delightful variety entertainments. A matinee as usual to-morrow afternoon.

THE PHILADELPHIA CIRCUS, at Tenth and Callowhill streets, is a fixed institution, and is deservedly successful. Mr. William La Rue, the great equestrian, and a full troupe of *artistes* appear every night, and on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

AT THE NEW PHILADELPHIA OPERA HOUSE in Seventh street, below Arch, Budworth, Eph. Horn, Frank Moran, Young, Bowman, and Tunison & Co.'s great Minstrel Troupe continue to delight immense audiences.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY are doing an immense business, as usual. An excellent entertainment is offered every night, embracing wit, humor, sentiment, and song.

PROFESSOR AND MADAME MACALLISTER, at Concert Hall, give splendid entertainments every night, embracing illusion, wonders, and miracles. A gift matinee to-morrow afternoon. Every child in the hall will get a present.

THE GERMANIA.—The following is the programme for the performance to-morrow morning at the Musical Fund Hall:—

1. Overture, "Daughter of the Regiment"..G. Donizetti
2. Thema with variations. Solo for violoncello, basso, flute, oboe, clarionets, bassoon, and horns (by request).....F. Haensel
3. "Die Flotten," Waltz.....G. Lanner
4. Andante con moto, from Sinfonie No. 3..W. A. Mozart
5. Overture, "Rosamunde".....F. Schubert
6. Duet, from "Semiramide," solo for clarionet and bassoon (first time), performed by W. Stoll and G. Mueller.....G. Rossini
7. Reminiscence on R. Wagner's "Tannhaeuser".....J. V. Hamm

MR. MARK HASSLER gives another grand musical *apres-midi* performance, at Concert Hall, on Monday afternoon. The programme selected is unusually brilliant and attractive.

ISAAC B. EVANS,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,

Naval Stores and Soaps,

NO. 16 NORTH DELAWARE AVENUE,

10 5 3m 8p PHILADELPHIA.

BLANK BOOKS.

HIGHEST PREMIUM AWARDED FOR BLANK BOOKS,

BY THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

WM. F. MURPHY'S SONS,

No. 339 CHESNUT Street,

Blank Book Manufacturers, Steam Power Printers, and Stationers.

A full assortment of BLANK BOOKS AND COUNTING-HOUSE STATIONERY constantly on hand. 11 4 mwfsm

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
8 16] GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES.....6'47 MOON RISES.....8 38
SUN SETS.....4'43 HIGH WATER.....4 07

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
GEORGE N. ALLEN, MATTHEW BAIRD, JOSEPH C. GRUBB, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA

City of Cork	Antwerp	New York	Oct.	30
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Oct.	30
Arago	Havre	New York	Oct.	31
Wm. Penn	London	New York	Nov.	2
Siberia	Liverpool	New York	Nov.	5
Bremen	Southampton	New York	Nov.	5
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Nov.	6
Baltic	Southampton	New York	Nov.	6
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	Nov.	6
Erin	Glasgow	New York	Nov.	6
Hibernia	Liverpool	New York	Nov.	9
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	Nov.	9
Cuba	Liverpool	Boston	Nov.	9
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Nov.	9
Etna	Liverpool	New York	Nov.	9
St. Laurent	Havre	New York	Nov.	9
Allemannia	Southampton	New York	Nov.	13

FOR EUROPE.

C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 16
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 16
Germania	New York	Hamburg	Nov. 16
Europe	New York	Havre	Nov. 16
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 16
Bellona	New York	London	Nov. 16
Thames	New York	London	Nov. 16

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Santiago de Cuba	New York	San Juan	Nov. 15
Juniata	Philada.	New Orleans	Nov. 16
Georgia	New York	Vera Cruz	Nov. 16
Wyoming	Philada.	Savannah	Nov. 16
Fah Kee	New York	St. Jago	Nov. 16
Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	Oct. 21
S. America	New York	Brazil	Nov. 22
Alliance	Philada.	Charleston	Nov. 23
Stars and Stripes	Philada.	Havana	Dec. 10

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig Redowa (new, 485 tons), Blanchard, Savannah, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.

Schr J. Johnson, McBride, Portsmouth, Navy Agent.

Schr R. W. Brown, Richardson, New London, John C. Scott & Sons.

Str F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore. A. Groves, Jr.

Str E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Br. barquentine Garron, Stevens, 34 days from Malaga, with fruit, etc., to N. Hellings & Bro.

Brig Wm. Welsh, Strobridge, 33 days from Malaga, with fruit, etc., to Isaac Jeanes & Co. 31st ult. and 1st inst., lat. 36, lon. 59, encountered a hurricane from S. SE. to W. SW.; was hove to for nine hours; split sails, etc., since then had heavy westerly gales till the 8th instant.

Dan. brig Carl Ludwig, Callsen, 50 days from Rio Janeiro, with coffee to S. & W. Welsh.

Br. brig Clyde, Foote, 8 days from Windsor, with plaster to C. G. Van Horn.

Schr A. Myrick, Stevens, 5 days from Provincetown, with mdse. to G. B. Kerfoot & Co.

Schr Access, Moore, from Norfolk, with railroad ties to captain.

Schr Little Rock, Richman, 5 days from James river, with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co.

Schr Reading RR. No. 46, Fenton, from Petersburg, with corn meal to captain.

Schr Betty Hooper, Gordon, from Norfolk, with railroad ties to captain.

Schr Mary Anna, Adams, 5 days from Winton, with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co.

Schr Clayton and Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr S. C. Fithian, Tuft, 1 day from Port Deposit, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr S. Warren, Connell, 1 day from Magnolia, with grain to J. Barratt.

Schr M. M. Davis, Laws, 1 day from Milford, with grain to J. Barratt.

Steamer Philadelphia, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Roman, Crowell, hence, at Boston yesterday morning.

Brig Thomas Walter, Merriman, from Norfolk for Guadaloupe, sailed from Fortress Monroe 12th inst.

Brig B. Smith, Morris, hence, at Matanzas 7th inst.

Schr P. Boice, Adams, hence for Boston, sailed from Holmes' Hole 11th inst.

Schr Mary Ann, Westcott, for Philadelphia, sailed from Georgetown 11th inst.

Schr Geo. Kilborn, hence for Rockland, sailed from Holmes' Hole 11th inst.

Schr M. H. Reed, Benson, from New Bedford for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 11th inst.

Schr L. M. Reed, Steelman, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 11th inst., and sailed again.

Schr R. R. Townsend, Soocy, from Galveston, at Mobile 10th inst.

Schr P. M. Wheaton, Stephens, hence for Salem, sailed from Holmes' Hole 11th inst.

Schr Montrose, Grierson, hence, at Portsmouth 7th instant.

Schr C. C. Clark, Foster, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, at Portland 11th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The captain of the Pilot Association, under date of SW. Pass, 6th inst., says that three sailing ships and one steamship have struck on the wreck within the past twenty-four hours, there being no buoy there. The Association are entirely out of buoys and sinkers.

CARRIAGES.

BECKHAUS & ALLCAIER

Respectfully invite attention to their large and varied stock of

SUPERIOR FAMILY CARRIAGES

Of latest styles, with all the most recent improvements of finish.

ELEGANT LANDAU,

Just completed.

Also, CLARENCE COACHES AND COUPES of different styles.

MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,

NO. 1204 FRANKFORD AVENUE,

Above Girard Avenue. [11 8 fmwsm

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.

831. CHARLES L HALE, 831.

(Late Salesman and Superintendent for B. J. Williams)

NO. 831 ARCH STREET,

MANUFACTURER OF

VENETIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES.

Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES. [9 23 2m8p

UPHOLSTERING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,

NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

VENETIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES.

Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES.

Repairing promptly attended to.

STORE SHADES made and lettered. 9 23 2m8p

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

PAPER HANGINGS.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

E. CORNER OF TENTH AND WALNUT.

J. C. FINN & SONS.

Have opened with an extensive assortment of DECORATIVE and PLAIN WALL PAPERS, embracing every quality to suit all tastes. 9 14 3m*

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS, TWINES, ETC.

No. 23 North WATER Street, and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,

PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, CONRAD P. CLOTHIER, MICHAEL WEAVER, [2 14]

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

DIAMOND DEALERS AND JEWELLERS,

No. 802 CHESNUT STREET,

Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large stock of

GENTS' AND LADIES' WATCHES,

Just received, of the finest European makers.

Independent quarter, second, and self-winding, in gold and silver cases.

Also, AMERICAN WATCHES of all sizes.

Diamond Sets, Pins, Studs, Rings, etc.

Coral, Malachite, Garnet, and Etruscan Sets, in great variety. [5 14 4p

SOLID SILVERWARE of all kinds, including a large assortment suitable for Bridal Presents.

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,

NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable

FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16]

C. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

OFFER ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS OF

FINE FRENCH CLOCKS,

OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, IN THE CITY. 5 26]

AMERICAN WATCHES,

The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices BY

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street,

8 3] *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

STERLING SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY

NO. 414 LOCUST STREET.

GEORGE SHARP,

Patentee of the Ball and Cube patterns, manufactures every description of fine STERLING SILVERWARE, and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, a choice assortment of rich and beautiful goods of new styles at low prices. [9 26 3m

J. M. SHARP. A. ROBERTS.

FURS.

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867.

FUR HOUSE,

(Established in 1818.)

The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of

Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc.,

IN RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON'S BAY SABLE, MINK SABLE, ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC. All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH, and at reasonable prices.

Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most beautiful fur.

CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.

A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,

9 11 4m NO. 417 ARCH STREET.

☞ Will remove to our new Store, No. 1212 Chesnut street, about May 1, 1868.

FANCY FURS.

The subscriber having recently returned from Europe with an entirely new stock of

FURS

Of his own selection, would offer the same to his customers, made up in the latest styles, and at reduced prices, at his OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,

NO. 139 NORTH THIRD STREET,

10 26 2mrp] ABOVE ARCH.

JAMES REISKY.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

FALL AND WINTER STYLES OF FIRST-CLASS WORK on hand and made to measure.

The best material used in all our work.

BOYS' BOOTS AND SHOES, of the best quality, always on hand.

BARTLETT,

NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

9 17 rp ABOVE CHESNUT.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

C. L. MAISER.

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

6 6] NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors. Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HANSELL FORDER,

8 5 No. 422 VINE Street.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

8 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

11] No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

GET THE BEST.—THE HOLY BIBLE—Harding's Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,

No. 906 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

CLOTHING.

ONE PRICE ONLY.

JONES'

OLD ESTABLISHED

ONE PRICE

CLOTHING HOUSE,

No. 604 MARKET St.,

ABOVE SIXTH.

For style, durability, and excellence of workmanship, our goods cannot be excelled. Particular attention paid to customer work, and a perfect fit guaranteed in all cases. 10 25 fmw6m

FURNITURE, ETC.

AVIS IMPORTANT!

BEAUX MEUBLES,

pour Salons et Chambres a Coucher,

Arranges pour Exposition dans Appartements, Garnis et Couverts de Tapis.

GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO., EBENISTES,

CHESNUT STREET, au Coin de 13me.

SPECIAL CARD.

FINE FURNITURE ON EXHIBITION IN SUITES OF ROOMS, CARPETED AND FURNISHED AS CHAMBERS AND PARLORS.

GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO., CABINET MAKERS,

THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

DIE FEINSTEN MEUBEL ARANGIERT IN DER GANZEN ETAGE FERTIG ZUR ANSICHT, TEPPICH UND GARTIENEN EINBEGRIFFEN.

GEORGE J. HENKELS, MEUBEL FABRICKANT

THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

AVISO.

MEUBLES FINO

EN EXHIBICION.

In Serie de Cuartos, COLOCADO COMO Salas de recinimiento Y CUARTOS DE CAMARA. [9 26 2m

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

MODERN AND ANTIQUE!

PARLOR, HALL AND CHAMBER SUITS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Our facilities are such that we are enabled to offer at very moderate prices, a large and well-assorted stock of every description of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

Goods packed to carry safely to all parts of the country.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,

9 21 1f NO. 40 S. SECOND STREET.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERING WAREROOMS

TO NO. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,

(UP STAIRS.) 9 7 3m

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of FURNITURE,

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS, WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS, PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH, PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH, PARLOR SUITS IN REPS, Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. F. GUSTINE,

8 12 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC.

Manufacturer of all kinds of LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 3 15]

SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c.

THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE NEW CHESNUT STREET (NO. 1216), SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND HORSE-FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE OF

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

Is attributable to the following facts:—

They are very attentive to the wants of their customers.

They are satisfied with a fair business profit.

They sell goods only on their own merits.

They guarantee every strap in all harness they sell over $40, the fault of the purchaser only who does not get what he is guaranteed and paid for.

Their goods are 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.

They have cheaper and finer goods than can be bought in the city.

They have the largest and most complete stock in Philadelphia.

All Harness over $25 are "hand-made."

Harness from $14 to $225.

Gents' Saddles from $6 to $75.

Ladies' Saddles from $10 to $125.

They are the oldest and largest manufacturers in the country.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

9 14 8m NO. 1216 CHESNUT STREET.

UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY.—A Paste for Box-makers, Bookbinders, Paperhangers, Shoemakers, Pocket-book Makers, Bill Posters, etc. It will not sour. Is cheap and always ready for use. Refer to J. B. Lippincott & Co., Dever & Keller, William Mann, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Harper Brothers, American Tract Society, and others. Sole Agents, I. L. CRAGIN & CO., No. 629 COMMERCE Street. 9 6

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—CAROLINE M. RICHINGS, RICHINGS' OPERA COMPANY, Directress.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 15,

BENEFIT OF MR. S. C. CAMPBELL.

LAST TIME THIS SEASON OF MARITANA.

Including in the cast Miss C. Richings, Mrs. E. Seguin, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Castle, Mr. Peakes, Mr. Arnold, and Miss Fowler.

TO-MORROW AFTERNOON,

GRAND BOHEMIAN GIRL MATINEE, commencing at 2 o'clock,

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 18,

will be produced, with entire new Costumes, Scenery, and Appointments,

BENEDICT'S GRAND OPERA,

THE LILY OF KILLARNEY.

BOX SHEET NOW OPEN.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE,

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 15,

BENEFIT OF

MRS. D. P. BOWERS,

who will appear for the fourth time in the NEW PLAY,

MARIE ANTOINETTE.

Produced, after long and careful preparation, with NEW SCENERY, APPROPRIATE COSTUMES, THIS STARTLING AND POWERFUL PLAY has at once

LEAPED INTO PUBLIC FAVOR.

Saturday Afternoon—FAMILY MATINEE.

MRS. D. P. BOWERS,

THE PEEP O' DAY.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE,

N. E. cor. NINTH and WALNUT. Begins at 7¾.

LAST NIGHT OF MR. EDWIN FORREST,

THIS (Friday) EVENING, Nov. 15,

Shakespeare's sublime Tragedy, in five acts, of HAMLET.

Hamlet.....Mr. EDWIN FORREST

Ophelia.....Miss Lillie

GREAT SATURDAY NIGHT BILL.

Victor Hugo's Historical Drama of LA TOUR DE NESLE and the beautiful Drama of WALLACE, THE HERO OF SCOTLAND.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.

"SURF." A HIT—SECOND WEEK.

MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING,

"SURF."

in which Mrs. JOHN DREW and all the Company appear.

ACT I.—The Incoming Tide. ACT II.—Undertow. Surf Bathing. ACT III.—Deep Water. ACT IV.—Ashore. Grand Hop.

Friday—Benefit of Mrs. JOHN DREW.

Saturday—First SURF MATINEE.

Admission, 50 cents. No reserved seats.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON,

GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,

in Grand Ballets Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, &c.

PHILADELPHIA CIRCUS

Corner TENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets,

NOW OPEN FOR THE WINTER SEASON,

UNDER A NEW MANAGEMENT,

This building has been entirely

RENOVATED, ALTERED, AND IMPROVED

WITH NEW MODES OF INGRESS AND EGRESS, BOTH ON TENTH STREET AND ON CALLOWHILL STREET.

A SPLENDID STUD OF HIGHLY TRAINED HORSES,

A COMPANY UNEXCELLED IN THE UNITED STATES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle.....50 cents

Children under 12 years of age.....25 cents

Family Circle (entrance on Callowhill street)..25 cents

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance commences at a quarter of 8 o'clock. Matinees commence at half-past 2 o'clock. Doors open one hour previous. [10 30 1m

NEW PHILADELPHIA OPERA HOUSE,

SEVENTH Street, below Arch.

GREAT SUCCESS OF TUNISON & CO.'S MINSTRELS.

L. V. TUNISON & CO., Proprietors.

First appearance of

MR. J. H. BUDWORTH,

the great Dutch Comedian of the age, with YOUNG BOWMAN,

The Great Prima Donna AND FEMALE SONGSTER, AND

EPH. HORN AND FRANK MORAN, AND THE LARGEST AND MOST TALENTED COMPANY IN THE WORLD.

Seats can be secured in advance without extra charge.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commence at 8.

Admission, 50 and 25 cents.

On Monday next—"THE PROGRESS OF THE NATION." Representing the time of the Pilgrims to the Late War. 11 13 4t

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,

ELEVENTH STREET, ABOVE CHESNUT.

THE FAMILY RESORT

OPEN FOR THE SEASON,

CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,

THE GREAT STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD,

IN THEIR

GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES.

J. L. CARNCROSS Manager,

R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 8 19 3m

MONDAY AFTERNOON CONCERTS, BY HASSLER'S GRAND ORCHESTRA, AT CONCERT HALL,

EVERY MONDAY AFTERNOON, SEASON 1867-68,

from half past 3 till 5 o'clock.

MARK HASSLER.....Directing Manager

Single Admission Ticket.....FIFTY CENTS

A Package (of four tickets).....One Dollar

A "Coupon" or Family Ticket.....Five Dollars

This ticket contains Thirty Coupon Admissions, detachable at pleasure, for any Concert through the season. For sale at the principal music stores; Concert Hall, and Orchestral Office, No. 214 South Eighth street. 11 13

CONCERT HALL.—TWELVE NIGHTS IN Wonder World, commencing MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 11.

Prof. and Mme MACALLISTER, the Great Illusionists of the Age, will present each evening a choice selection of their ILLUSIONS, WONDERS, and MIRACLES, embracing science, Mirth, and Mystery.

ADMISSION (ONE HUNDRED) 100

Elegant and Costly PRESENTS will be given away every night.

Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents.

GIFT MATINEE, SATURDAY, Nov. 16, on which occasion every child will receive a Present.

Admission, 25 cents to all parts of the house.

11 9 10t HARRY WESTON, Business Agent.

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—GRAND MATINEE

By CARL SENTZ'S ORCHESTRA of 40 Performers, EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON

At half-past 2 o'clock.

Vocalist, Mad. HENRIETTA BEHRENS.

SINGLE ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

Package of four Tickets for $1.

To be had at Boner & Co.'s Music Store, No. 1102

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Best Fitting Clothing in Philadelphia,
Best Fitting Clothing in Philadelphia,
Best Fitting Clothing in Philadelphia,
Best Fitting Clothing in Philadelphia,
At Tower Hall,
At Tower Hall,
At Tower Hall,
At Tower Hall,

Our stock is manufactured with especial care for this season's sales. *We defy competition in extent and variety of assortment, and in style, fit, and make of goods. Prices always guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sales cancelled and money returned.*

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 609 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

AT A MEETING of the Board of Trustees of the Riverside Institute, held November 14, 1867, the following statement was made by the chairman of the Committee on Building. The Institute is now being rapidly completed under contract, by competent builders, and will be ready for the reception of the orphans of soldiers and sailors who fell during the late war, on the first of January next. Application for admission may be made prior to that time by the guardians or next friends of such children. The charter provides for the admission of orphans between the ages of six and twelve years. Applications should be addressed Hon. William B. Mann, chairman Board of Trustees, District Attorney's office, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

CAMDEN, New Jersey, Nov. 12, 1867.

To William B. Mann, James M. Scovel, W. W. Ware, Louis R. Broomall, Henry Gorman, J. E. Coe, Trustees of Riverside Institute:—

GENTLEMEN:—I am the widow of a soldier who was sergeant in company C, of the 12th Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers. My husband died on the battle-field from wounds received at Spottsylvania, Virginia, May 12, 1864. I have three children, and am very desirous of having my son, John R. Schell, received and cared for by the Riverside Institute. It will be a great help to me, and I think it would be only just to the memory of my husband, who fell fighting for his country. Yours truly,

SARAH E. SCHELL.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14, 1867.

Mrs. Sarah E. Schell:—

MADAM:—Your letter stating your desire that John R. Schell, your son, shall be received and cared for by the Riverside Institute, New Jersey, has been duly considered by the Board at their meeting to-day. It has been referred to the committee, and will doubtless receive an immediate and favorable consideration.

The building will probably be ready to receive the pupils, who must be orphans of soldiers or sailors, by January 1, A. D. 1868. You are right in thinking it is only just to the memory of your husband, that his son should be cared for by the country he died to save. Yours very truly,

WILLIAM B. MANN,
JAMES M. SCOVEL,
W. W. WARE,
LOUIS R. BROOMALL,
J. E. COE,
HENRY GORMAN,
Trustees, etc.

Section 2 of the charter of the Riverside Institute for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans reads as follows:—

"*And be it enacted*, That every person who shall annually pay to the Treasurer of the Riverside Institute for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans the sum of one dollar or upwards, shall be a member of the said Riverside Institute for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans, while such person so contributes, and every person who shall pay twenty dollars at one time shall be a member for life."

J. M. SCOVEL, Secretary,
Board of Trustees.

IS STIMULATION NECESSARY?—This question is practically answered in the affirmative by thousands of physicians every day. Sometimes they prescribe the ordinary forms of alcohol; sometimes tinctures which are simply *inferior alcohol*, more or less medicated; but no small proportion of the faculty give the preference to HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, as the most carefully prepared medicinal stimulant at present known. It is impossible for prejudice itself to be blind to the marked success with which its extraordinary tonic and alterative has been administered in cases of DYSPEPSIA during the last twenty years. If it were possible to canvass the whole country for cases in which it had effected a cure of this obstinate and agonizing disease, *they would number millions.* No wonder, then, that it has become a STANDARD MEDICINE in every State, city, town, and village in the United States, and that names the most distinguished in literature, art, and science, are the vouchers for its remarkable properties. The immense manufactory at Pittsburg, with its extensive storehouses, is the largest establishment of the kind in this country, and probably in the world. The amount of manual labor employed in the preparation of the Bitters, to say nothing of the steam-driven machinery, is greater than that of any other proprietary medicine establishment on this continent, and, by the blessing of Providence, the beneficial results of this unequalled tonic and alterative are co-extensive with its continually increasing sales.

"WELL, my child," said a stern father to his little daughter after church, "what do you remember of all the clergyman said?" "Nothing," was the timid reply. "Nothing?" said he, severely; "now, remember, the next time you must tell me something he says, or you must stay away from church." The next Sunday she came home, her eyes all excitement, "I remembered something," said she. "Ah! very glad to hear it," replied the father; "what did he say?" "He said," she cried, delightedly, "a collection will now be made." This was a remarkable specimen of juvenile mnemonic power, but it will be of more general interest to know that W. W. Alter sells the best coal in the city, in Ninth street, below Girard avenue, and at his branch office at Sixth and Spring Garden streets.

SHOOTING STARS.—Meteoric showers are promised us in profusion by the astronomers this winter, but people don't have the same confidence in astronomers' promises as in other people's, and it will be some time before they catch us a-napping again, or rather disturbing our naps to look out for stars to fall. The promise that everybody shall be pleased who buy their clothing at Charles Stokes & Co.'s, First-class Clothiers, under the Continental, is much easier believed.

THE DEMAND for the engravings given with each share of stock sold in aid of the Riverside Institute is already so great that those who would avoid unnecessary delay should apply at once, at the principal office, No. 921 Chesnut street. The distribution of the $60,000 worth of presents will positively take place at the time announced.

TAKE AYER'S PILLS for all the purposes of a purgative, for Constipation, Indigestion, Headache, and Liver Complaint. By universal accord, they are the best of all purgatives for family use.

WE ARE still closing out our immense stock of Lace Curtains at cost. Some great bargains left in Embroidered Lace, Application, Nottingham, and Muslin Curtains, at No. 723 Chesnut street.
KELTY, CARRINGTON & Co.

WHITMAN'S CHOCOLATE.—The finest Chocolate for table use, manufactured at the Philadelphia Steam Chocolate and Cocoa Works. Stephen F. Whitman, office and store No. 1210 Market street.

PURCHASE of a ticket to the Grand Concert to be given at Horticultural Hall, on the 22d of February, 1868, may be effected by calling at the office of the Association for the Erection of an Asylum for Invalid Soldiers at Germantown, at No. 1123 Chesnut street. Soldiers at Gettysburg single ticket may secure to the purchase of a set. 8 greenbacks. This is a holder a gift of $100,000 in U. S. bonds; but what is its prime worthy of a great effort to secure, the fact that the moral value when compared with the good men who experditure of a dollar will assist the good men who have this matter in charge to secure to our wounded veterans an asylum which will be an honor to our country? The performance of such a charitable act would be creditable to any person, and no time should be lost in investing a small or large amount of money in tickets to aid this noble cause. We should like to publish the fact that every man, woman, and child in Philadelphia possesses at least one of these tickets.

A GREAT PUBLIC WANT is supplied by HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS. They are medicines that father, mother, nurse, or invalid can always have at hand, and apply without danger or delay, and with prompt benefit and relief. Try them. See advertisement. Address HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., No. 541 Broadway, N. Y.

Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, No. 23 North Sixth street. Dyott & Co., No. 232 North Second street, wholesale agents. Sold also by George C. Evans, Sixth and Poplar streets; Ambrose Smith, Broad and Chesnut streets; Hortter Twentieth and Green streets; John Bley, Frankford road; Roche, Fifteenth and South streets; Callender, Third and Walnut streets; Hickman, No. 336 South Second street; Marshall, Thirteenth and Market streets; Blythe, No. 3123 Market street. Sold in Germantown by W. R. Jones. General Depot, No. 637 Arch street.

CAR SIGNS—NOTICE.—Persons wishing to secure business signs on the cars of the Chesnut and Walnut, Tenth and Eleventh, Fifth and Sixth Streets Railroads, for the ensuing year will please make early application at the office of the International Advertising Company, No. 448 South Third street, second floor. This is one of the most effectual modes of advertising ever invented. At present every car top is occupied until the close of the present year.

N. B.—We will secure one of these beautiful glass signs on the inside of the same cars.

N. B.—Inside signs on the same roads lettered on glass and framed in oiled walnut and gilt, and run for one year for $10.

CURTAIN Goods and Furniture Coverings closing out at a great sacrifice. We have again marked down our retail stock, as it must be closed out by January 1.
KELTY, CARRINGTON & Co.,
No. 723 Chesnut street.

THE SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.—We are authorized by the Trustees of the Riverside Institute to state that their buildings are rapidly approaching completion, and that by the 1st of January next they will be ready to receive the orphan children of deceased soldiers. Application should be made to the Trustees.

WINDOW SHADES closing out at half price, at No. 723 Chesnut street.
KELTY, CARRINGTON & Co.

AMAZINGLY LOW!!!
Merino and Wool Underwear.
Merino and Wool Underwear.
Merino and Wool Underwear.
McINTIRE & BROTHER, No. 1035 Chesnut street.

Unusual Inducements!
Unusual Inducements!
Unusual Inducements!
Unusual Inducements!
Unusual Inducements!
Unusual Inducements!
Unusual Inducements!

Remember—*We now offer an immense stock of New Clothing for Men's and Boys' Fall and Winter wear, made in the most careful manner, and of materials bought in first hands, at ruinous prices to the manufacturers. This tells the whole story.*

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
ON THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

MARRIED.

DECOURSEY—STOVELL.—At St. James' Church, on Thursday, the 14th instant, by the Rev. Henry J. Morton, D. D., MARCELLIN L. DECOURSEY to MARY, daughter of John Stovell, all of this city.

JOHNSON—BANNISTER.—In the Baptist Church, Manayunk, on the evening of the 13th instant, by Rev. James Waters, JOHN JOHNSON, of Easton, Md., to Miss EMMA E. BANNISTER, of Manayunk.

SEEMULLER—HOWELL.—On Thursday evening, November 14, 1867, by Rev. Richard Newton, D. D., at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. WILLIAM SEEMULLER, of Baltimore, to Miss MARY B. HOWELL, daughter of George Howell, Esq., of this city.

DIED.

BELL.—On the 14th instant, Mr. JOHN BELL, aged 63 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1014 Montgomery avenue, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

CLARKE.—On the 12th instant, ROBERT CLARKE, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, George Hoofstitler, Springfield, Delaware county, Pa., on Sunday, the 17th instant at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice. Interment at Friends' Burial Ground, Darby.

GUNDLACH.—Suddenly, on the 14th instant, MARIA, wife of J. M. Gundlach, aged 40 years 5 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her husband's residence, Whitehall, near Bridesburg, on Sunday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock.

MARTYN.—On the 13th instant, JOHN MARTYN, aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, Washington Lodge, No. 59, and Columbia Mark Lodge, No. 91, A. Y. M.; Morning Star Lodge, No. 79, A. P. A.; and Philadelphia Typographical Union, No. 2, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, S. Fifth street, above Reed, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

RUBINKAM.—In Germantown, on the morning of the 13th instant, HENRY W. RUBINKAM, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to meet the funeral, at the Neshamony Church, Hartsville, Bucks county, Pa., on Saturday at 12½ o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—On the 15th instant, ANNA, wife of the late HANCOCK SMITH.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 105 S. Thirteenth street, on Monday, the 18th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

TRUCKSESS.—Suddenly, on the 12th instant, JACOB TRUCKSESS, in the 83d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family in the city are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, David Trucksess, Fairview village, Montgomery county, Pa., on Saturday next at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice. Interment at Trappe Church Cemetery.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

BREVITIES.—A number of our citizens broke from their napping at an early hour this morning, and waited patiently and watched for the second scene in the grand meteoric farce. All the stars seen were fixed.—An unknown Englishman was found dead in his berth on board the schooner George Weaver, yesterday.—Last evening the bursting of a coal-oil lamp, in a house on Stiles street, above Carlisle, caused an alarm of fire.—Happy Chief Inspector! The Advisory Boiler Committee favor an increase of his salary beyond $2000.—A long tramp! Mrs. E. Fuller, with her three children, two girls and a boy, reached this city yesterday, having walked all the way from Lynn, Massachusetts. She was destitute, and was trying to reach her friends in Norfolk. When she had no accommodations, she slept in the woods. The authorities will furnish her with means to reach that city.—Our German citizens are determined to have their theatre. A meeting was held last night, when it was ascertained that $40,000 had been subscribed.—The Broad street pavements! The Mayor's veto of the bill providing for the widening of the pavements prevailed, and the bill fell.—At last, after hard hammering, Councils have authorized the erection of a House of Correction! Instead of an appropriation of $100,000, it ought to be three times that amount.

BRUTAL TREATMENT.—A case was heard before Alderman Good, this morning, of the brutal treatment of a wife by her husband. The facts alleged are as follows:—Last evening John Walters, in company with his wife and two children, were coming out from their house on Allen's lane, Germantown, when Walters requested his wife to do something, which she refused. It is said that he commenced to beat her with a cane he was carrying, and kept up a shower of blows until the woman was covered with bruises. After this they went back to the house, when a disturbance arose, and when Officer Dunlap went in he found the woman in her night-clothes, with a rope around her neck, and crying for assistance, saying that her husband was going to hang her. The officer arrested Walters, and this morning his wife appeared against him, when he was committed in default of $1000 bail. He said he would do the same thing again. He alleged in turn that his wife drank too much and he wanted to stop her. He owns a tavern, and leaves his wife to tend it while he acts in the capacity of an engineer at McCallum, Cress & Co.'s factory.

GRAND GIFT MATINEE.—Professor and Mad. Maca lister will give a grand gift matinee at Concert Hall to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, on which occasion an entire change of programme, replete with new, brilliant, and beautiful features, will be presented, and every child will receive a handsome present. Among the principal presents to be given away this evening are a splendid China tea set, a superb silver hunting case watch, in addition to ninety-eight other valuable presents.

ALLEGED FALSE RETURNS.—This noon the case of the well-known manufacturers, Driefuss & Co., alleged to have made false returns of their gross sales, was continued before United States Commissioner Smith:—

Mr. Charles Wolfe was sworn.—Am Assistant Assessor; I produce the returns of the gross sales of Driefuss & Co. from the first of May, 1866, to the 31st of December, and also the return from January to May, 1867; on these returns there are said to have been paid $75 in May on their estimated sales for the coming year; $23 were paid on the sales for January and February, 1867, and $30 were paid in June; upon making their annual return in June, 1867, they gave the sum of $131,282 as the whole amount of their sales for the year; if this had been correct the amount of tax to be paid upon it should have been $131, as follows:—$75 in May, $23 in March, and $33 at the end of the year; this excess of tax arose from an error made in the March returns.

Henry L. Taggart sworn.—I visited the Collector's office yesterday, and their records there show the payment of $75 in November, 1866, and a payment of $57 in June, 1867; I saw nothing of the $23.

Mr. Stuart sworn.—I am in the employ of Driefuss & Co., doing a general merchandise business in spices, lye, stove-polish, coffee, etc.; their gross sales from the 1st of May, 1866, to the 30th of April, 1867, were $223,153, composed both of credit and cash sales; $210,249 were credit sales; I made all the calculations for all the returns; the gross amount of the sales of merchandise for the eight months ending the 31st of December, 1866, was $147,000; the explanation why I made out the return as $72,000 was that I deducted the amount of $75,000, the tax on which had been paid in May; at the end of the year I made out the return as amounting to $131,223 (when the gross sales were $223,000), supposing naturally that I should deduct what had been already returned.

The case was continued.

AMOUNT OF COAL transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, during the week ending Thursday, November 14, 1867:—

	Tons.	Cwt.
From St. Clair	7,915	13
Port Carbon	7,289	01
Pottsville	740	15
Schuylkill Haven	19,065	07
Auburn	3,748	05
Port Clinton	5,967	15
Harrisburg and Dauphin	2,362	16
Total Anthracite Coal for week	69,130	13
Bituminous Coal from Harrisburg and Dauphin for week	5,893	00
Total of all kinds for week	75,035	13
Previously this year	3,196,062	16
Total	3,271,098	09
To same time last year	3,571,079	13

ANOTHER WHISKY RAID.—Revenue Inspector Foulkrod, who has charge of that alcoholic precinct—Richmond—is on the alert to seize any illicit stills that may be found.

Last night, accompanied by a posse of men from the Eighteenth District, he captured a coffee still, owned by one William McCrystal, in a shanty in Ann street, below Melville. This was conveyed away victoriously, but surrounded with the fumes of putrescent molasses mash, the men required an application of sol-volatile to reinvigorate them.

Another still was captured on Salmon street, below Maple, and another lot of mash destroyed.

STEALING LUMBER.—Two parties of boys, numbering eleven in all, were arrested on Church and Orchard streets, Frankford, yesterday, for stealing lumber from lumber yards and new buildings. It appears that these boys were forming a band to serenade the denizens of Frankford, accompanied by a fiddle and banjo, and in order that they might have a nightly rendezvous, they built two shanties with the boards they had stolen. They were nicely caught, and summarily committed by Alderman Holme.

SAD NEWS.—We regret to announce that the life of General Peter Lyle is at present despaired of. Our readers will remember that he was thrown from his carriage a few days ago, sustaining a fracture of his leg. We understand that his physicians declare that mortification has set in, endangering his recovery. He still remains at the house of a friend, to which he was taken after the accident.

OUT OF THE LINE.—Catharine Showell, an oyster-woman, went into a house in Rising Sun yesterday for the purpose of selling oysters. With keen eyes for business, and ready hands for little useless articles, she saw no one present. A watch lay on the mantel. This she hurriedly pocketed, and left. She soon was taken in custody. Alderman Senix committed her in default of $800 bail.

SUNDAY CARS.—The Second and Third Streets Passenger Railroad Company will run their cars on Sunday next. Arrangements have been made which will include all the branch roads, Kensington, Richmond, and Frankford. This accommodation will be appreciated by many of our citizens residing in distant parts of the city.

COLONEL JOHN W. FORNEY'S BOOK, containtaining a reprint of all the letters written by him during his recent European tour, is published to-day; and those who have been anxiously awaiting its appearance can now obtain it of the publishers, Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, of this city.

A MISPRINT.—By a trick of the types the name of the person elected President of the New Jersey Sunday School Association yesterday was misspelled. The Hon. Charles C. Lathrope, of Burlington, N. J., was the person elected to that responsible position.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Mary Craig was arrested at No. 731 Sansom street for keeping a disorderly house. Officer Little made the arrest, and Recorder Eneu held her in $1000 bail to answer.

BADLY BURNED.—Thomas McCary was seriously burned by the explosion of a coal oil lamp at No. 1452 Stiles street last evening.

THE EUREKA AND RUSS KNIFE AND Scissor Sharpeners; the Continental Knife and Fork Polisher and Grinder (greatly reduced in price); other kinds of Knife Cleaners and small Grindstones for family use, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

OYSTER-KNIVES, BROILERS, AND STEWing and Frying Pans, for sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

SAW-BUCKS OR WOOD-HORSES, SEVERAL qualities of Wood-Saws and Chopping-Axes, and an assortment of Winter Hardware, at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

LOST—IN GOING FROM NINETEENTH and Arch streets to Seventeenth and Pine streets, a Child's Gold Oval BREASTPIN, with a bar across it. A liberal reward will be paid by leaving it at No. 1714 PINE Street. 11 14 3t*

LOST OR MISLAID.—CITY WARRANT, No. 4558, dated October 7, 1867, for one hundred and fifty dollars, issued by the Controllers of Public Schools for rent, in favor of William Divine, and endorsed by him. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped. Return to No. 1802 LOCUST Street. 11*

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 23 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 9 17 6p

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5 6p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 4 9

TO THE LADIES.—HAVING PURCHASED the whole of a large Importer's stock of commenced SOFA CUSHIONS, CHAIR SEATS, PIANO STOOLS, AND SLIPPERS, we are offering them at less than cost of importation. A full assortment Berlin Zephyr, said full weight. American Worsted of superior quality, 16 cents per ounce. Woollen Knitting Yarn. Bugle Fringe, Bugle Gimps and Buttons.
RAPSON'S Trimmings and Zephyr Store
11 1 fmw2m5p] N. W. cor. EIGHTH and CHERRY Sts.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use, also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.
Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 620 PEAR Street,
Below Third and Walnut and Docks.
11 5p

THIRD EDITION

THE PEDESTRIAN FEAT.

Weston Leaves Buffalo this Morning

Health of Secretary Welles.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

LATEST FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Two o'clock Market Report.

LONDON, Nov. 15—2 P. M.—Consols for money advanced 1-16, and are now quoted at 94 9-16; U. S. 5-20s have also advanced, and are quoted at 70 5-16; Illinois Central, 84½; Erie Railroad, 47¾.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 15—2 P. M.—Cotton and breadstuffs are unchanged.

Provisions—Beef has advanced to 110s. for winter cured; bacon 51s.

Produce—Spirits turpentine, 27s. 6d. Other articles are unchanged.

ANTWERP, Nov. 15.—Petroleum is flat at 46f. 50c. for standard white.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The Cabinet of England, which for a long time has had the subject under discussion, has resolved to place all the telegraph lines of Great Britain under the direction of the Post Office Department.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.

Health of Secretary Welles.

Secretary Welles is slowly improving, and it is hoped he will be out in a few days. The President called on him yesterday, and passed some time in conversation. Mr. Welles has been suffering from a low fever, resembling the typhoid, and for some days was seriously sick. He is now, however, improving daily.

Receipts from Duties.

The receipts for duties on imports from Nov. 1 to 9, inclusive, have been as follows:—

Boston	$341,913
New York	2,498,031
Philadelphia	127,667
Baltimore	238,847
San Francisco (from Oct. 6 to 12th)	166,132
Total	$3,338,390

The Pedestrian Weston.

BUFFALO, Nov. 15.—Weston, the pedestrian, left the Mansion House, in this city, at half-past 6 o'clock this morning for Silver Creek, which is thirty-two miles distant, over a sandy road. He will commence his one hundred mile feat from Silver Creek at 12 o'clock to-night. Quite a large crowd of citizens assembled to see him off, by whom he was escorted, with eighteen policemen at their head, to the city limits. There they took leave of him, and he, in most excellent spirits, went on his way rejoicing, making excellent time.

THE METEORS.

The Display at Richmond, Va.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Professor Harkness, of the United States Navy, reached Richmond yesterday for the purpose of taking an observation of the altitude of the meteors which were expected to appear as shooting stars last night. Having obtained a suitable position, he saw this morning, about 3 o'clock, quite a shower of meteors at about the altitude of one hundred miles above the surface of the earth. In regard to these showers he says:—

The most singular part of the whole matter is, that within the few months it has been proved, almost beyond the possibility of a doubt, that several small comets which have been recently observed actually move in and form a part of this stream. In other words, these comets are neither more nor less than rather large meteors. All day Wednesday both the meteors and the earth were rushing in a headlong chase to a point of space, and about 3 o'clock on Thursday morning the earth plunged into the stream. Instantly stars began to fall as thick as autumn leaves, scarcely an instant passed that their fiery trails were not seen lighting up the sky, and for much of the time there were half a score in the air at once. Some were mere specks of light—faint sparks from the laboratory of nature—while others shone with a brilliancy surpassing that of the largest rockets, with all the colors of the rainbow. At a quarter past 4 o'clock the earth had reached the thickest of the steam, and the colossal bombardment was at its height. Two observers, whose range of vision only embraced about half of the visible heavens, counted one hundred and ninety-three meteors in ten minutes. They were flying past the earth at the rate of more than two thousand every hour, and as each one passed the friction caused by its flight through the atmosphere was so great that it burst into flame, lighting up the heavens, and, for a brief instant contributing its mite to the brilliant spectacle, then plunging again into the depth of space no more to be seen by mortal eye till the expiration of another period of thirty years.

In regard to the main body of the stream Professor Harkness says:—

It was thicker and the meteorites more numerous in some places than in others. In one particular region they were more thickly crowded together than in any other, and regularly once in about thirty-three years it returns to the point in space traversed by the path of the earth in November, and gives rise to the famous star showers, about which so much has been said and written of late. No one can expect to witness a spectacle of such a character more than once in a lifetime, and the brilliancy and sublimity of that of last night was such as to stamp itself indelibly upon the memories of those who were so fortunate as to behold it.

Professor Harkness has made no official report to the Commodore, and will not do so until his return to Washington.

The Display at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 14.—The meteors appeared here this morning, unexpected by everybody, as no interest was taken in them. They first made their appearance at 3 o'clock A. M., passing from a northeasterly direction across the heavens, and disappearing near the horizon.

For the first few minutes very few were seen, but they increased in number until nearly 4 o'clock, when they were numerous, and the shower was very brilliant. The meteors of the larger size and brilliancy were from the northeast, but lesser ones appeared elsewhere, and took different directions. The meteors resembled balls of fire rolling over the heavens, leaving a fiery trail behind them. About 4 A. M. the shower terminated. The weather was cold and clear.

At Greenwich, England, No Meteors Visible—The Shower Not Seen in London—No Reports from the Continent.

GREENWICH OBSERVATORY, England, Thursday, Nov. 14—A. M.—The meteoric display, or star shower, which it was expected would be partially visible in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe at about the approach of daylight this morning, has not been seen.

Considerable anxiety was displayed by the observers at 6 o'clock this morning, Greenwich time; but they were disappointed.

There were no meteors seen in the city of London.

No accounts have yet been received here from other parts of Europe.

The Display at Albany.

DUDLEY OBSERVATORY, ALBANY, Nov. 14.—The watchers for the celestial phenomena predicted to appear last night were very numerous in Albany. Many because of the brilliancy of the night, and to admire the unclouded firmament, that glowed and sparkled with unusual lustre from pole to pole, sauntered to the hill where the Observatory is situated. The atmosphere was in its purest and finest state of vision; every planet and every star above the horizon, of brilliancy, lent its kindest light or twinkling ray to give variety and beauty to the hemisphere; while the round, bright moon, so distinctly defined were the lines of her figure and so clearly visible, seemed to hang off from the azure vault, suspended in mid air, or, stooping forward from the firmament, her fair and radiant face seemed to court and return the gaze of her watchers.

1 o'clock A. M.—A few minutes after this hour ten meteors of a light reddish hue, eight of them the brightness of a star of the second magnitude, were seen having their flight through the constellations Gemini and Canis Major, emanating from the direction of the constellation Leo. This gave courage to combat the chilling atmosphere and hope of the observer's initiation. To interpose seriously and shorten the effect of the display, clouds came marching up from the northwest, obscuring a portion of the eastern sky. At 1·25 o'clock two of great brilliancy, double the size of the star Sirius, shot from the clouds from the position of Leo, one towards the south, the other towards the northwest, producing phosphorescent lines along their course and before their disappearance emitting luminous trains.

3 o'clock A. M.—Until this hour the sky was overcast, obscuring the point of the meteoric emanations, and it had a depressing effect upon the observers, who had not seen enough that was tangible to keep their spirits up. Time passed quickly in the arguments and descriptions of the order, beauty, sublimity, and glory that distinguish the celestial harmony, until it was noted with pleasure that the clouds had broken and the blue firmament again in view, with Leo trooping in majesty far no the zenith.

3·50 A. M.—Now the splendor commenced. First, a pale reddish meteor shot from Leo, and proceeded southerly. This heralded the brilliant show. In fifteen minutes thirty-seven, six with trains of lurid brilliancy, had been seen. Professor Hough and his assistant, Thomas E. McClure, were on active duty. Four professionals were stationed at different points, and they gazed with rapturous delight, as meteor after meteor shot into the boundless abyss of space. As each had their flight they were chronicled.

4·16 A. M.—They came in larger numbers and extremely more luminous than the others. Four, bright as a star of the second magnitude, shot in quick succession to the northwest horizon. They are radiating from Leo in all directions.

4·18 A. M.—The brightest yet, with a beautiful purple and amber color, shot towards the southwest under the moon, its trail of flame being visible for fifty seconds, and then falling away in brilliant nebulæ.

4·25 A. M.—One hundred and eighty had been chronicled; at 4·30, three hundred and twelve; at 4·33, four hundred and forty, being nearly forty-three per minute. At this time the eastern sky was almost entirely clouded over, obscuring observation, and rendering only the highest to be noted. At 4·35, five hundred and twelve had been seen; at 4·38, six hundred and ten; at 4·41, seven hundred and eight. In answer to astronomical prayers, hands hidden from mortal eyes drew back the cloud curtain, and all again was clear. At 4·48, nine hundred were chronicled, and one larger and brighter than any that preceded it, exceded from Leo, speeding to the eastern horizon; it was of oriental sapphire color, and its flight was like the flash of sheet lightning. At 4·53, one thousand had been seen; at 4·59, eleven hundred.

5·01 A. M.—This time two of dazzling brilliancy shot simultaneously from the same point of emanation, traversing the heavens in a parallel manner through Ursa Majoris, disappearing in the northern horizon. They were of deep purple, and had long, beautiful trains, that rested upon the sky in their full contour nearly a minute.

5·07 A. M.—Still another of magnificence from Leo, in the directions of northeast to horizon; it was of twice the brightness of Sirius, and shot in its luminous path by the star Arcturus, leaving a trail, startling in its amber hue, sixty-five seconds duration across the firmament.

5·08 A. M.—Twelve hundred! It is cloudy in the zenith, clear in the east. Jupiter and her satellites have longed veiled their glories from the eye, the moon still shines with splendor, affecting the spectral lustre of the stars; Arcturus sheds her sweet influence in the east, while Leo is trooping up higher and higher in the zenith. Many meteors are now passing through Ursa Majoris in their erratic flights. A broad belt of blue sky, strangely beautiful, extends from Leo to the horizon.

5·17 A. M.—Another large meteor, brighter than Sirius, disappearing in the eastern horizon, with a trail very brilliant, and of green and orange, was observed.

5·20 A. M.—The scene has again shifted. The clouds, like solemn columns, have trooped back again and covered the sky.

5·22 A. M.—Twelve hundred and forty-seven, and clearing.

5·38 A. M.—Daylight appearing, and clear from zenith to horizon.

And as night changed into day, and the work of transfiguration went on, the glories of the night dissolved into the glories of the dawn; but the meteors still shot rocket-like. At 5·41 one magnificently luminous, from Leo, shot north fifteen degrees, leaving its broad amber and purple train sixty-seven seconds after appearance. The blue sky now turned more softly gray, the great watch stars shut up their holy eyes, the east began to kindle. Faint streaks of purple soon blushed along the sky; the whole celestial concave was filled with the reflowing tides of the morning light, and as the gates of morning were about opening, still other bright meteors shot across the sky, bright, brilliant in colors, and before the lord of day, arrayed in glories too severe for the gaze of man, began his course, thirteen hundred and one had been chronicled, fifty of greater brightness than stars of the second magnitude. The mind was "bewildered and lost in the effort to follow them."

Green, the Wife Poisoner.

The self-styled "Rev. William H. Green," who has just been convicted at Litchfield, Conn., of the murder of his wife, by poison, has run a race of crime during the last few years which few men, in a long life, equal. He first became conspicuous in the western part of New York in the fall of 1864 as the Rev. George W. Long. He presented forged credentials, purporting to be from Methodist Conferences in the South and West, and obtained the ministry of the church at Centreville, Alleghany county. He proved so acceptable to the brethren that, after a two-weeks' acquaintance, he married in one of the neighboring towns, and took his wife home with him. He then commenced borrowing money "to meet his increased expenses," and before long had run up a debt of $700. Thinking that he had reached the end of his rope, he borrowed means to pay his travelling expenses to Dunkirk, Ohio, where he pretended that he had real estate to sell. His return was anxiously expected by his bereaved flock, but time passed, and instead of the long-expected Long, arrived a letter saying that he had gone to New York to conclude the sale of his Texan property. He told his wife to be contented and good, and to pray for him. Exit Rev. Mr. Long—enter at Utica the Rev. William H. Green, a preacher, political speaker, and temperance orator. Temperance lectures around the country were the most expedient for raising the wind, but this wasn't as profitable as the clerical fraud, for the man he employed to personate the habitual sot had a moment of sobriety, and refused to continue the partnership unless he were paid. On the 20th of last December "Green" married a Mrs. Searles in Guilford, Chenango county, N. Y., and in March moved to West Cornwall, Conn., where he made his *debut* as a refugee from Texas, and delivered loyal speeches, being engaged as a stump orator by the Republican Convention for Litchfield county. On May 6 Mrs. Green died, having been taken with convulsions. The physician thought her death unusual, but did not then attribute it to its true cause. On the fourth day after her death she was buried, and in a month the "Reverend" left for Utica, where only five weeks after the death of his wife he married an Irish chambermaid employed at a hotel. But he was hurrying matters too fast. His conduct excited suspicion. The body of his wife was disinterred, the stomach and liver examined, and the "Reverend's" race was run. Strychnia was found, and "Green" was arrested and imprisoned amid popular execrations. In the Litchfield jail he made two attempts to destroy himself. He dashed his head against a wall, and choked himself with a handkerchief. Meanwhile he averred his innocence. Last week he was tried at Litchfield before Judges Loomis and Granger, distinguished counsel appearing upon each side. The evidence was overwhelming. He was convicted, and, we may presume, will shortly be sentenced to suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

FAVORITISM.—Sir Robert Napier has taken all the troops for the Abyssinian expedition from Bombay. A despatch speaks of "dissatisfaction" in Bengal and Madras at their exclusion from the rather doubtful privilege of furnishing quotas.

FOURTH EDITION

Particulars of the Loss of the Steamer Oneota.

Latest from the National Capital.

European Markets this Evening

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

LATEST WASHINGTON NEWS.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.

Personal.

Assessor Phillips, of the Second District, and Collector S. Morton Zulick, of the Third District of Pennsylvania, are here to-day on internal revenue business.

The Brownsville Collectorship.

Albert B. Sloanaker, of Philadelphia, is an applicant for the Collectorship of the customs at Brownsville, Texas, now vacant, owing to the death of the former incumbent from yellow fever. The office is worth only seventeen hundred and f

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Thirteenth Anniversary at Horticultural Hall Last Evening—Speeches by Rev. John Hall, D. D., Rev. Edward L. Clark, Rev. Phillips Brooks, and Others.

[SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Last evening Horticultural Hall was filled to its utmost capacity by an enthusiastic audience, the occasion being the celebration of the Thirteenth Anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association. The main body of the hall, the galleries, and the stage were densely packed. Upon the latter sat the officers of the Association, together with many of its members. All seemed to be impressed with the idea that the blessing of God had been showered upon the work of the Association during the past year.

Peter B. Simons, Esq., President of the Association, presided.

The following hymn, written by Mrs. Rufus W. Clark, was then sung:—

"As once of old, a chosen band
Together came with one accord,'
Intent to learn how best to spread
The knowledge of their risen Lord;

"As suddenly, the Spirit came,
And touched each glowing heart and brow,
So, with a consecrating flame,
Anoint, O Lord, Thy servants now.

"Give us that Spirit's power to feel—
Baptize each soul with holy fire;
And with devotion's burning seal
Do Thou our every thought inspire.

"Then can we move a conq'ring host,
Jesus our Leader and our Lord:
With highest power to save the lost,
And lead them upwards to our God."

Rev. Frank Russell then read a part of the 34th Psalm, commencing, *"I sought the Lord, and he heard me, and delivered me from all my fears."*

Rev. Alfred Cookman then implored the blessing of God on the Association and its work.

At the conclusion of the prayer the President came forward and delivered the following address:—

Ladies and Gentlemen and Members of the Young Men's Christian Association:—We have come together this evening to celebrate our thirteenth anniversary. We feel compelled to take upon our lips the words of the Psalmist, "Call upon our souls to bless God, and all that is within us to magnify His name." For surely through the year that has passed we have been blessed. We have not built a beautiful marble hall costing a quarter of a million of dollars, like our brethren in Chicago, nor have we raised the money to do this like New York and Washington, but we believe that some good has been accomplished in Philadelphia. God has prospered many of our efforts to benefit young men. And we believe that, through our instrumentality, some, at least, have been led to acknowledge the power of the truth as it is in Christ. For this we thank God and take courage. Believing that the day is coming when our claims will be fully recognized, when the means will be forthcoming to build a temple in our city of Philadelphia devoted to the elevation of young men, an institution which shall extend as a bulwark of united strength and righteousness in our great thoroughfare worthy of the cause we represent, an honor to the city of Philadelphia, worthy of the Master whom we serve. An institution which shall stand as a beacon-light pointing the sin-wearied mariner o'er the life-sea to Christian counsel and fellowship. A breakwater, as it were, against the fearful tide of sin which is ever rising, bearing its thoughtless thousands down the steps of death. As an aggressive army, waiting for reinforcements necessary to insure victory, our Association has been waiting, hoping, trusting, praying that the godly people of this city would come to our aid and help us to accomplish the work for which we were instituted—saving the souls of young men, many of them astray upon the tide of human existence. During the past year over 1800 young men have been added to our rolls, making our entire membership over 3400. Probably not more than one-third of the above are decided Christians, but we trust that through sanctifying influences the line of destruction may be lessened until all are numbered in the household of faith. Since our last anniversary we have lost two of our prominent brothers, Professor N. A. Richardson and George Cookman, Esq., our former President—young men of brilliant intellects, with warm Christian hearts consecrated to the work of their Master. They have fallen like true Christian warriors, with their armor on, and though they are dead to us they are still speaking, "Be ye ready; work while it is called to-day, for the night of death is coming." And oh! as we miss their genial presence in this joyous scene to-night, let us lift our hearts, dear brethren, young men members of this Christian Association, to our Heavenly Father, and pray to Him that, when we are called away like them, we may be found with our lamps trimmed and burning, ready to hear the welcome, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

The anthem, "Holy, holy, holy Lord," from Mozart's Twelfth Mass, was then rendered.

Rev. William B. Cullis, Secretary of the Association, then read the following extract from the annual report:—

Membership.—Since November 15, 1866, 1892 members have been elected, making a total now on our roll of 3419. Only about one-third of these are active Christians. During the past year the members co-operating with the various committees have been untiring in their zeal to promote the objects of the Association, many of our oldest members being our most earnest workers and liberal supporters. Through their efforts a large number of young men have obtained good situations, while over 300 have been assisted by letters of introduction, counsel, and encouragement; others have been directed to good boarding-houses. The sick have been visited; over 100 have been provided with a temporary homes while seeking employment. In some cases money has been furnished or passes secured, to aid them in reaching their homes. Extracts of letters from several of these will appear in the general report. Becoming acquainted with Christian young men, many strangers to city life, and others have been led to join Bible classes and regularly to attend public worship in the various churches. Many associate members have been changed to active members by becoming Christians. Five young men have recently left our ranks to prepare for the ministry. Many removing to other cities have engaged in the work there, while several have been the means of organizing associations where none existed.

The Reading Room and Parlor have been open daily from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. Nothing has been left undone to make them attractive and homelike. The tables are constantly furnished with a varied and abundant supply of reading matter, including the leading daily and weekly papers, both secular and religious, from all parts of the land; together with the best monthlies, quarterlies, etc., both of our own and other countries. The rooms are also furnished with globes, maps, piano, and organ. Every facility is afforded for writing. Chess, checkers, and such other games as do not involve chance, and are not immoral and dangerous in their tendency, have recently been introduced with great satisfaction. The value and necessity of these privileges is seen in the constantly increasing use made of them, and when we reflect that there are some *forty* thousand young men in our city, *twelve* thousand of whom are without the comforts and influence of home, and that there are some *twelve* thousand places of evil resort.

Our average daily attendance during the winter months exceeded 500.

To the Library some valuable additions have been made, and efforts are being made to largely increase this means of doing good.

The Monthly Meetings, for business essays, debate, music, and social intercourse have been held regularly; these have been occasions of great interest, and the attendance very large.

The Social Reunions are largely attended by young men and their lady friends, affording means of delightful social enjoyment.

The Board of Managers hold their meetings regularly. Tea is provided at their own expense. This secures a large attendance, and ample time is afforded for business.

The Lyceum meets every Monday night except the fourth in the month, and affords opportunities for improvement in composition, declamation, debate, and parliamentary rules of order.

The Educational Classes in French, Greek, German, elocution, and music proved a great success. Over five hundred young men availed themselves of these advantages. The classes have been reorganized, and the following branches added—English grammar, penmanship, arithmetic, mathematics, and a class in gymnastics, under the following Professors:—A. R. Taylor, Rufus Adams, J. H. Shoemaker, J. F. Esch, Jean B. Sue, and L. Lewis. The recent lectures of John B. Gough, Esq., were a success.

The Committee have engaged for the coming season the great English reformer and orator, Henry Vincent, for two lectures. Also, John B. Gough, for two lectures in March, and expect also to be able soon to announce other prominent lecturers.

The Scientific Lectures to members inaugurated last winter proved a splendid success. To Professors J. E. Booth, E. W. Vodges, T. Brantly Langton, Theo. D. Rand, E. J. Houston, Pliny F. Chase, F. V. Haydn, Robert E. Rogers, J. H. McQuillan, J. F. Esch, J. H. Warner, Major A. R. Calhoun, Rev. E. R. Beadle, D. D., Rev. A. M. Stewart, and O. H. Willard, Esq., we are indebted, who volunteered their valuable services, and most of whom have engaged to lecture for us this winter. The course for the present season was opened by a brilliant lecture on chemistry by Professor Houston, on Thursday, November 7.

Meetings for Worship and religious conversation have been held nightly during a part of the year.

Union Meetings have been held at the rooms and elsewhere with the best results.

Sabbath Evening Services were held last winter in various churches, designed for such as have no stated place of worship. The results exceeded our expectations. Sabbath evening services in the Chesnut Street Theatre and in Horticultural Hall have been held this fall. Thousands have attended, and a deep religious feeling manifested. At the close of these services prayer meetings were held. Believing that by such means great good can be done, these meetings will be resumed as soon as a suitable Hall can be secured.

The Treasurer reports as follows:—

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand November 15, 1866	$999 49
Collection at anniversary	111 75
Dues from members hip	1997 00
Donations	2724 00
Lectures	403 61
Rents	3042 50
	$8291 35

EXPENDITURES.

Anniversary expenses	$393 83
Salaries	1456 00
Room expenses	735 48
Advertising	1145 32
Printing	550 80
Periodicals	413 00
Teachers and lecturers	8 50 00
Rent	13 00 0
Gas	360 55
Coal	146 55
Furniture, etc.	404 41
Sundries	88 19
Balance	118 12
	$8291 35

Rev. John Hall, D.D., formerly of Dublin, but now of New York, was then introduced. After the applause which greeted the mention of his name, he said:—

Through channels which I don't need to describe, I have been acquainted for some years with the generous welcome of this noble Association; and I congratulate its friends to-night upon the large amount of Christian work that has been accomplished during the year, and upon the auspicious circumstances under which this anniversary is celebrated. It is a good thing that there should be young men in associations. It is good that they should thus learn to be tolerant one with the other, and bear with the peculiarities and spirit of the opinions to which expression is given in an association such as this. It is good that Christian young men should be thus associated together, that they may be prepared to united Christian work in the city and in the country in the days that are to come. When the Romans were contending for supremacy over Alba, there are some who will recollect the famous combat between the Curatii and the Horatii—three brothers on each side. And you will recollect how, when two of the Horatii had been slain, and their three opponents wounded, it occurred to the surviving brother of the Horatii that he might still gain a victory for his country. So he affected to run away. The strength of his pursuers was unequal; one could run in pursuit faster than another. So he turned upon the first and slew him. So with the second, and so with the third. By dividing their forces he secured a victory. Let Christian people take care that the enemies of their cause do not betray them into a like mistake, to be followed by a similar defeat. But let Christian men, emphatically Christian *young* men, learn to work together in association, that they may be strong, and work together in that great battle for truth and right which it is the duty of Christian men to urge in the world. There is something very inspiriting about a young man with his fresh hope, his thoughtful vigor, his bright eye, his strong arm, his young life bounding bright and joyous through his veins. In our youth we form ties of friendship that many times last the longest in our lives. It sometimes happens that the boys who played with us on the village green, or that climbed after the same birds' nests, become the truest friends through life, and are most ready to help us, and to whom it is sweetest to us, when opportunity is given, to extend a helping hand. It is not only a good but a noble thing that there should be an Association like this in this city, that enables young men to be the helpers and the friends of young men in the truest and in the deepest sense. Such an Association can do a work that cannot be attempted otherwise. It cannot be said that this Association is to confine its work exclusively to young men. Neither can it be urged that their distinctive sphere is to work among young women. I, for one, shall never be hard upon a young man who has been able to wisely secure for himself one of the best safeguards of manly purity and integrity, an honest, thorough attachment to one that deserves his esteem. (Applause.) It is encouraging to know to what a large extent the young men of this Association have been led to address themselves to their brother young men, and seeking to bring them under all kindly human influences, and, above all, seeking to bring them under the best and noblest influences of the truth and spirit of Almighty God. It is very gratifying to know that such a large measure of success has been accorded, through the Divine blessing, to this Young Men's Christian Association, more especially in the spiritual aspects of their work. Whenever we are bringing the truth of God to bear upon young a man, and whenever the Spirit of God accompanies that truth, there is a work done in the heart of the young man which will go, as nothing else will go, to protect him against the temptations by which he must needs be surrounded in a great city like this. John the Evangelist says again and again to the young men, "Be strong in your conviction, be strong in your resolution, be s rong in the faith of Christ Jesus, that you may overcome the enemies by whom you are opposed, and be enabled to fight the good fight of faith and lay hold of eternal life." The Bible is emphatically a great book for young men. We can commend it to the confidence and study of young men. There are many characters in it that young men might study in order that they might learn from them how to do the duties that God gives them to do, and how to resist the temptations to which they are especially exposed. What a noble young man, for example, is that one who occupies so conspicuous a place in the Book of Genesis! Like many a young man in this hall to-night, he was a stranger in a strange land; he was in the employment of another; he was in a situation of trust, and exposed to temptation. But what a good, noble, and brave young man Joseph was! In his boyish days, he was dreaming of the position to which he was afterwards to arrive; and, like many a young man in this hall to-night, in his dreams he took no cognizance of the struggles and bitter hardships through which he was to climb up to supremacy. Young men ought to study his character, and try to reproduce in themselves, in some measure, what made Joseph so noble, so great, and so useful. The speaker continued at some length, holding up the characters of Moses, David, Paul, and others whom the Bible tells of as self-sacrificing and noble, to the young men, bidding them follow their example and all would be well with them, not only in this life but in the life to come.

In concluding he said:—Seek as far as in you lies, to be a truly loving people, that you may be able to spread the powers and influences of love over the whole of this land. If there be any here who are remiss Christians, let me beseech them to begin from this time to be in earnest. If there be any lukewarm Christians here, let me beseech them to be alive. And if there be any Christless persons, that have never believed, that are still destitute of spiritual life, let me plead with and invite them to come to Him who is the life, that they may become part of the living body. God's words are better than man's. Let me repeat His words, and leave them ringing in your ears. Of Jesus it is written:—"As many as touched him were made perfectly whole." When you believe in Jesus, you touch Him. When you come to Jesus, you touch Him. When you throw yourself upon Jesus, you touch Him. It is nothing but touching. When you touch, it is instant cure, and when you touch it is thorough cure. A thorough cure for as many as will touch! "As many as touched him were made perfectly whole." O Christless ones! come and touch him, and this anniversary of the Association, joyous as it ought to be to its members, will be emphatically joyous to you as the beginning of a new life, as the time and the place from which you will start upon a new career of peace and happiness, and Christian usefulness. I have the greatest pleasure in standing up and addressing these feeble words to an audience, and especially to these young men. I pray God that whatever of truth has been spoken may be permanently written upon your hearts by the power of the Divine Spirit. (Applause.)

The solo and quartette, "Thou art our Father," by Hummel, was then rendered, and well merited the plaudits with which it was received.

Rev. Edmund L. Clark, of New Haven, Connecticut, was next introduced. He said:—I am very much obliged to you for your kind introduction. But it seems to me, in such a place as this, names are of very little consequence. The whole sum of the matter is, whether a man is a Christian. Am I not right, brethren? If we should be introduced into that upper room, to the midst of that great crowd of witnesses, do you suppose any one would be presented to us as the "Rev. Mr. Paul or Dr. Peter?" Do you think that those who are singing and praising in those upper courts have any higher glory than the name of Christ? And have we, in this world, anything to add to our simple, plain title of Christian young men. It is just this thing which seems to me to give dignity and grandeur to our mission as a Christian Association. It is this thing of which I desire to speak to you to-night—this magnanimity of Christianity which merges name, sex, and family into the cause of Jesus Christ. The young Christian must resolutely count the cost. He must be prepared to make self-sacrifices. It is a great misfortune, and no man doubts it, that three-fourths in the Church do not care for this work. A Christian is an ambassador of God, and he is to beseech and entreat men that they be reconciled to Jesus Christ. This is the new fashioned and the old fashioned Gospel of peace. "Beware, the King has not forgotten though he be silent." There a great many compromises made, and a great many explanations about those who take away some of its revenues. Have we not learned as a nation that compromises are never successful? (Applause.)

The speaker continued at some length, and was frequently applauded.

After the singing of another hymn, George H. Stuart, Esq., was introduced and made an earnest appeal to the audience to send in subscriptions to erect a building, such as they have in Chicago, for the use of the Association. By attracting the attention of the young men of the city, many of them would be led to visit it, and thus they, in all probability, would be numbered with the followers of Christ.

A collection was then taken up, and a considerable amount realized.

After a short address by Rev. Phillips Brooks, the benediction was pronounced, and the vast audience, no doubt well pleased with the evening's entertainment, wended their way slowly homeward.

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2. The Union Pacific Railroad bonds are issued upon what promises to be one of the most profitable lines of railroad in the country. For many years it must be the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific; and being without competition, it can maintain remunerative rates.

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8. As the Union Pacific Railroad bonds are offered for the present at ninety cents on the dollar, and accrued interest, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than fifteen per cent. less than United States stocks.

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And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the progress of the work, and resources for construction, etc., may be obtained of the Company's advertised Agents, or will be sent free on application.

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Will be sold at Auction, on the premises, at AUGUSTA, GEORGIA, NOV. 28, 1867, the Land and Buildings known as the AUGUSTA MACHINE WORKS AND LOT, together with

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This property consists of one tract of land, which the Augusta canal runs through diagonally, bounded north by D'Antignac street, east by Jackson street, south by Adams street, and west by Campbell street—its northern and southern lines being about six hundred and ninety feet, and its eastern and western lines about three hundred and ninety-two feet, on which are situated one three-story brick building, 100 feet by 50 feet; one brick foundry, 150 feet by 52 feet; and several smaller buildings.

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One triangular lot of 132 feet front, on the south side of Fenwick street, between the Augusta canal and "Hight's Foundry."

The machine works, lot, and buildings will be sold together, the city lots separately.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold four (4) frame buildings, 106 feet by 41 feet, and one (1) frame building, 29 by 15 feet, situated on the grounds of the Richmond County Academy, Telfair street.

For further particulars in regard to this property, inquire at this office and that of Brevet Colonel M. L. Ehlers, corner of Green and Jackson streets, Augusta, Georgia, where the plans of the property can be seen.

Terms cash for all the property except the machine works and lot, one half of which will be required cash, and the balance in four months.

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INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867.....$1,763,267·30

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
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John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25]

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.,
PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000.
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866, $47,000.

Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date. $100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven,	Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
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Thomas MacKellar,	N. S. Lawrence,
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THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22 fmw] JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000; PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders;
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
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THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27]

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1854—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris,

JOHN W. CRERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,

Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 8 27

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 23

WILLIAM STILL'S COAL DEPOT, Nos. 1216, 1248, and 1220 WASHINGTON Avenue. The best qualities of Coal, for domestic or steam use, furnished to any part of the city. 11 2 3m

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOPS: No. 213 LODGE STREET, AND No. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

AN ARAB'S IDEA OF WOMEN.

The interest concerning the regions of the Upper Nile created by the Abyssinian expedition has induced the publication of a new book in London by Sir Samuel Baker, whose title is, "The Nile Tributaries and the Sword Hunters of the Hamran Arabs." It is said by the English reviewers to be as interesting as the author's previous work. One of the reviewers says:—

This is indirectly a Nile book, and indirectly an Abyssinian book; mainly, it is a book illustrated with clever sketches by the author, about gazelle shooting, elephant shooting, crocodile shooting, stalking giraffes, hippopotamus hunting, and so forth, all thoroughly enjoyed, set in bright sketches of life among the Arabs and Tokrooris, and told with zest.

Mr. Baker's diversion into Abyssinia was along the course of the Atbara and the Settite, and along the track taken by Mr. Dufton from Kartoum over the frontier ground occupied by these negro settlers, the Tokroori, of whom we said enough last week when sketching the course of Mr. Dufton's journey. Mr. Baker saw little of Abyssinia proper, and did not come near to the central lake, or the capital of King Theodore; and as he touched Abyssinia only from the land side, of course he has nothing to tell about the routes from the Red Sea to the interior. The book is simply to be read for its own interest, and as it tells of travel and sport over ground that is only now being described with accuracy, it has, apart from its brightness as a lively record of adventure, some geographical interest. For Mr. Baker is a skilled observer, and carries to his wild sports the taste and knowledge of a naturalist. His map of his route indicating the character of river sources, the tribes and the animals, and the character of soil in each region, is one that geographers will thank him for, while also the political economists and politicians may draw here and there a useful hint from his experience.

On his way over the Nubian desert Sir Samuel Baker tells how an Egyptian regiment was once destroyed in it because the men, in pain of thirst, tempted by a mirage, killed the guide who was leading them aright and would not turn out of his course towards a phantom lake, pursued the phantom and to a man were lost.

Sir Samuel Baker's explorations in the region of the Blue Nile and the Atbara, here described, were made in 1861. As the great central Victoria and Albert Lakes maintain the standard flow of the Nile waters, so, he says, the rain floods of Abyssinia, poured into the Nile by the Blue Nile and the Atbara, are the sources of the annual inundation to which Egypt owes its fertility.

At the village of Watgel Negur Sir Samuel found the Arabs still honoring the memory of the only Englishman who had visited them in former times, Mr. Mansfield Parkyns, who, says our author "has certainly written the best book on Abyssinia that I have ever read." At Watel Negur Sir Samuel had some curious talk with one of its sheiks. Sheikh Achmet has his ideas, and the devotees of celibacy, concerning whom a book has just been written, had and have their ideas. Opinions differ.

AN ARAB'S NOTIONS OF WOMEN.

The sheik laid down the law with great force, "that a woman was of no use when she ceased to be young, unless she was a good strong person who could grind corn and carry water from the river;" in this assertion he was seconded, and supported unanimously, by the crowd of Arabs present.

Now it was always a common practice among the Arab women, when they called upon my wife, to request her to show her hands; they would then feel the soft palms, and exclaim in astonishment, "Ah! she has never ground corn!" that being the duty of a wife unless she is rich enough to possess slaves. Sheik Achmet requested me to give him some account of our domestic arrangements in England. I did this as briefly as possible; explaining how ladies receive our devoted attentions, extolling their beauty and virtue, and, in fact, giving him an idea that England was Paradise, and that the ladies were angels. I described the variety of colors; that instead of all being dark some were exceedingly fair; that others had red hair; that we had many bright black eyes, and some irresistible dark blue; and at the close of my descriptions, I believe the sheik and his party felt disposed to emigrate immediately to the chilly shores of Great Britain; they asked, "How far off is your country?" "Well," said the sheik, with a sigh, "that must be a very charming country; how could you possibly come away from all your beautiful wives? True, you have brought one with you: she is, of course, the youngest and most lovely; perhaps those you have left at home are the old ones!" I was obliged to explain that we are contented with one wife, and that, even were people disposed to marry two, or more, they would be punished with imprisonment. This announcement was received with a general expression of indignation; the sheik and his party, who, a few minutes ago, were disposed to emigrate and settle upon our shores, would now, at the most, have ventured upon a return ticket. After some murmurs of disapprobation, there was a decided expression of disbelief in my last statement. "Why," said the sheik, "the fact is simply impossible! How can a man be contented with one wife? It is ridiculous, absurd! What is she to do when she becomes old? When she is young, if very lovely, perhaps he might be satisfied with her, but even the young must some day grow old, and the beauty must fade. The man does not fade like the woman; therefore he remains the same for many years, but she changes in a few years. Nature has arranged that the man shall have young wives to replace the old; does not the prophet allow it? Had not our forefathers many wives? and shall we have but one? Look at yourself. Your wife is young, and" (and here the sheik indulged in compliments) "but in ten years she will not be the same as now; will you then let her have a nice house all to herself, when she grows old, while you take a fresh, young wife?"

I was obliged to explain to the sheik that, first, our ladies never looked old; secondly, they improved with age; and, thirdly, that we were supposed to love our wives with greater ardor as they advanced in years. This was received with an ominous shake of the head, coupled with the exclamation "Mashallah!" repeated by the whole party. This was the moment for a few remarks on polygamy; I continued, "You men are selfish; you expect from the women that which you will not give in return, 'constancy and love;' if your wife demanded a multiplicity of husbands, would it not be impossible to love her? How can she love you if you insist upon other wives?" "Ah," he replied, "our women are different to yours, they would not love anybody; look at your wife, she has travelled with you far away from her own country, and her heart is stronger than a man's; she is afraid of nothing, because you are with her; but our women prefer to be far away from their husbands, and are only happy when they have nothing whatever to do. You don't understand our women; they are ignorant creatures, and when their youth is passed are good for nothing but work. You have explained your customs; your women are adored by the men, and you are satisfied with one wife, either young or old. Now I will explain our customs. I have four wives; as one has become old, I have replaced her with a young one; here they all are (he now marked four strokes upon the sand with his stick). "This one carries water; that grinds the corn; this makes the bread; the last does not do much, as she is the youngest, and my favorite; and if they neglect their work, they get a taste of this!" (shaking a long and tolerably thick stick.) "Now, that's the difference between our establishments; yours is well adapted for your country, and ours is the best plan for our own."

SHIPPING

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY.
11 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 227 WALNUT

HAVANA STEAMERS.
SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
The Steamships
HENDRICK HUDSON.....CAPTAIN HOWE
STARS AND STRIPES.....CAPTAIN HOLMES
These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 8 A. M.
The Steamship STARS AND STRIPES, (Holmes, Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, December 10, at 8 o'clock.
Passage to Havana, $60 currency.
No freight received after Saturday.
For Freight or Passage apply to
THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
91 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.
Also all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
The regularity, safety and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.
Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 3 o'clock P. M.
The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the Pier No. 2 N. Delaware avenue, above Market street daily at 2 o'clock P. M (Sundays excepted).
Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.
Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.
Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages etc. etc.
For further information apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16 No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Va. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East, and West, free of commission. Freight received at the lowest rates.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 164 Wall street, New York. 1 11

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 11 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 11 DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 13 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK, JOHN E. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets, PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmith's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30

BIDDESBURG MACHINE WORKS, OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
11 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 32 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails. 1 11

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.
Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.
On and after THURSDAY, Nov. 14, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
At 7¾ A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M.; at Scranton at 1:05 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11:25 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.
At 8:45 A.M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.
At 10:15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.
At 1:30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.
At 2:45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.
At 4:15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington.
At 5:20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem, and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
At 6:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.
At 11:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.
TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.
From Bethlehem, at 9:15 A. M., 2:05, and 8:40 P. M. 2:05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11:20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2:05 P. M. Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1:20 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6:15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8:40 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 5:10 and 7:00 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 11:10 A. M. and 3:05 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7:20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.
Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.
White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.
Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.
ELLIS CLARK, Agent.
Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office,
1 11 No. 105 S. Fifth street.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
Commencing Monday, September 30, 1867. Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:
Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.
Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.
Express Train at 3:30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11:00 P. M. (daily) for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at Newcastle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.
Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk, via Baltimore, will take the 12 M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11:00 P. M. Train.
WILMINGTON TRAINS.
Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 1:30, 4:30, 6:00, and 11:30 (daily) P. M. The 4:30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6:00 P. M. Train runs to New Castle.
Leave Wilmington at 7 and 8 A. M., 4:00 and 6:30 (daily) P. M.
FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:15 P. M., Express; 6:35 P. M., Express; 8:35 P. M., Express.
SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.
Leaves Baltimore at 8:55 P. M. stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Northeast, Elkton, and Newark, to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.
Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping-cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.
H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.
4 8

1867.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York, and Way Places. The WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz:— FARE.
At 6 A. M. via Camden and Amboy Accom.....$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail..... 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express..... 3 00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express..... 2 25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant..... { 2d class, 1 50
At 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M., for Trenton.
At 6, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Florence.
At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.
At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Fish House.
The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.
LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT
Will leave as follows:—
At 7 A. M., 2:00 P. M., and 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines. Fare, $3.
At 8 10:15 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.
At 8 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 8 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schenck's.
At 10:15 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M., for Eddington.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissahoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 3 P. M., for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.
BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, From Kensington Depot.
At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc., etc.
At 8 A. M. and 3:20 P. M., for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.
The 3:20 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.
Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—
At 9:20 A. M., and 1:30 and 6:30 P. M., Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3 25.
The 9 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
October 28, 1867. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 5, 6¼, 6:10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 6¼, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8:20 Down Train, and 3½ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, 10¼ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8½ A. M., 1, 6, 9½ P. M.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 8, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7:10 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7:15, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1:45, 3, 4:45, 6:15, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5:40, 7, 7:50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1:15, 3, 4:30, 6:30, and 8:15 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2:30 and 7:15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5:30 and 9 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¾, 6:45, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6:10, 7½, 8:20, 9½, and 10½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 9, and 10½ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 9½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
1 11 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANALS.
FALL ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, MONDAY, September 30, 1867.
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING ACCOMMODATION,
At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.
MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.
This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS
Leaves Philadelphia at 2:30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:05 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:05 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 8:50 P. M.
READING ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:50 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and Poutsville at 8:45 A. M.; arriving in Philadelphia at 1:00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:30 P. M., Pottsville at 2:45 P. M.; arriving in Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.
Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:40 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7:00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:25 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., and 5:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M. and 1:00 P. M.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST
Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:00 A. M. and 1:50 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8:45 A. M. and 9 P. M., passing Reading at 4:40 and 10:30 A. M., and 4:20 and 11:15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10:10 A. M., and 4:40 and 5:20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:10 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:15 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7:30 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1:30 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 5:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:35 A. M. and 5:25 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.
Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations, by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of A. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—
COMMUTATION TICKETS
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS,
Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52 50 each for families and Firms.
SEASON TICKETS,
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling the maslves and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia, to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.
FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.
Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping-cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M. 4 8

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD
WINTER TIME, TAKING EFFECT OCT. 13, 1867.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market street thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.
On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.
Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, No. 116 Market street, or No. 1 S. Eleventh street will receive attention.
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12:00 M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	1:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:00 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	5:45 P. M.
Erie Mail	11:15 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11:15 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	9:00 P. M.
Accommodation	11:30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.
Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodation, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 137 DOCK Street.
TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8:30 A. M.
Erie Mail	9:05 A. M.
Fast Line	9:05 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	1:10 P. M.
Erie Express	4:10 P. M.
Day Express	6:20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	7:10 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—
WINTER TIME TABLE.
Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.
ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.
On and after MONDAY, October 14, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—
WESTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	11:15 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8:05 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie	12:00 noon.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia	8:45 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	9:45 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie	3:00 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	6:20 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	7:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Erie	10:40 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	11:40 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	8:55 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie	4:55 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	3:20 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	1:00 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven	7:10 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8:35 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	6:10 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12:00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6:40 A. M. and Oil City at 9:30 A. M.
Leaving Philadelphia at 8:00 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4:35 P. M.
All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 11 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VI

FIFTH EDITION

ANOTHER OPINION FROM STANBERY.

The Coming Session of Congress Not Legal.

The Closing Quotations of the Foreign Markets.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Another Opinion of Stanbery.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The *Post's* special Washington despatch says the Attorney-General has published an opinion against the legality of the coming adjourned session of Congress. It is regarded as unofficial, as it is not addressed to the President.

Close of the Foreign Markets.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 15—5 P. M.—Consols, 94 9-16; Erie, 47¼; Illinois Central, 84⅔; 5-20s, 70⅞.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 15.—United States 5 20s, 75⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 15—5 P. M.—Cotton dull. The Manchester advices are unfavorable. Corn, 46s. 6d. Bacon, 51s. Other markets unchanged.

ANTWERP, Nov. 15—5 P. M.—Petroleum, 45f.

Heavy Robbery.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Kirby & Co.'s book store, on Broadway, was robbed last night of $1700 worth of property.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15—3 P. M.—The Loan Market is more active, but there is no special pressure. Stocks are firm but dull. Governments are quiet. Railroads feverish, and disposed to advance.

GREAT SNOW STORM IN CONNECTICUT.

Damage to Telegraph Wires and Fruit Trees—The First Touch of Winter.

From the Hartford Courant, Nov. 14.

The first touch of winter, experienced on Tuesday, must hereafter rank among the remarkable storms, and will doubtless be long remembered and quoted, on account of its extraordinary suspension of telegraphic communication in this vicinity. The fall of snow was unusually large for this season, and although a good share of it melted as soon as it fell, yet on Wednesday morning some five or six inches remained on the ground, and a few adventurous people brought out their cutters and essayed sleighing.

The dampness and stickiness of the snow caused it to cling to branches of trees, telegraph wires, and similar objects, and they were heavily laden with the frozen mass during the whole of Wednesday. Many fruit and shade trees were broken down by the superabundant weight, and others were badly injured by the breaking down of the limbs.

But by far the most serious damage done was to the telegraph lines; not merely in the matter of the expense which will be necessary to put them in good working order again, but also in the injury which business of all kinds must suffer for want of telegraphic facilities. Never before was the value of the telegraph so fully appreciated by our citizens, and particularly our business men, as during the paralysis of Wednesday. At an early hour on Tuesday evening the lines, which had been working badly all day, owing to the storm, began, one after another, to give out entirely, and by 10 o'clock not a wire could be made to speak.

On Wednesday morning the line men began their investigations of the trouble, and found enough to keep them busy for some time. In this city, all the wires were found to be more or less sagged and "crossed" by their load of ice, and in many places the poles supporting them were prostrated from the same cause. More especially was this the case in the north part of the city. The poles of the Western Union Company from the tunnel to the junction of the Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad, with the branch track of the Hartford and New Haven to the freight house on the dock, were all down, one being broken short off at the surface of the ground.

The big pole at the "junction," supporting over thirty wires, was prostrated across the track, and as far as the eye could reach on the Fishhill road, occasional prostrated or leaning poles could be seen. Of course the wires near the junction were broken, tangled, twisted, crossed, and grounded in the most unpretty manner, and the line men appeared to have no special pleasure in their job. The wires of the Western Union, in their fall, laid directly across those of the Franklin line, which were badly strained by their weight.

The view of the wreck from this point was desolate enough, as more wires centre here than any place in this vicinity, and nearly all were badly "burst up." Down town the frame on the roof of the building corner of Pearl and Main, supporting the Franklin company's wires, was overthrown, and the wires badly mixed and sagged. Those of the Western Union, across Main street, were in nearly as bad condition. From all directions, engineers of incoming trains report serious trouble with the wires.

At Berlin a telegraph pole fell directly across the track, and the wires had to be cut to allow of the removal of the wreck for the passage of trains.

In the midst of this desert of electrical stagnation, one bright oasis remains. South Glastonbury can be reached by the telegraph, communication with that metropolis having been re-established Wednesday afternoon. Of what account is the Atlantic cable when compared with the Connecticut river? What care we for Garibaldi's movements or the prospect of impeachment, when we can hear that all is quiet in South Glastonbury? And of what importance are quotations from London and New York, when we can place before our readers the closing prices of potatoes at the first and second boards, and the street sales too, in South Glastonbury? At any rate let us be thankful that we can still telegraph somewhere. Detentions to trains from the storm were not numerous or serious. The evening train on the Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad got stopped by the snow in the narrow defile just north of Boston Station, and was obliged to back up and take a fresh start before it could overcome the obstacle. The horse cars in the city were obliged to put on double teams Wednesday morning, and to run less often than usual, owing to the snow on the tracks.

LOSSES BY THE FALL IN COTTON.—The rise and fall of cotton affects nearly equally all parts of the civilized world. In Normandy the manufacturer has lost three million francs by the fall in this staple.

RAILWAYS IN INDIA.—Through communication by railway between Calcutta and Bombay, according to a Kurrachee paper, was to be opened on the 10th instant. The journey will occupy five days.

ARMY OVERCOATS.

Just now in prime order, just received.

PITTKIN & CO.,

9 14 1mrp Nos. 607 and 609 N. FRONT St., Philada.

"IN THE HOURS OF OUR HAPPINESS and prosperity, let us remember the unfortunate and disabled soldiers who saved us a country and nationality."—LINCOLN.

GRAND POPULAR MOVEMENT TO ERECT THE

GETTYSBURG ASYLUM FOR INVALID SOLDIERS,

UNDER A SPECIAL

Charter from the State of Pennsylvania, PASSED MARCH 6, 1867.

AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

The object of this Association is to provide, by public exertion, a National home for our disabled soldiers, to erect an asylum for those who, in their patriotism, have served their country at the expense of their health and happiness; who in the battle for the nation's life were maimed, and are now incapable of working for their own maintenance. France has her Hotel des Invalides, where rest the ashes of the great Napoleon; England, her Greenwich and Chelsea Hospitals, the former being one of the finest architectural structures ever devoted to charity. Russia, Prussia, and in fact nearly all European countries have magnificent retreats for the unfortunate soldiers. Monarchies provide for the alleviation of the suffering caused by war, but free, prosperous Republican America has no place for her crippled and sick soldiers but the country poor-house or the sidewalks of her crowded cities. These noble patriots left happy homes to save our common country in the hour of her deep distress. We pledged to them our lasting gratitude, and now those who are dependent look to us in their utter need to redeem those pledges. They have performed their part. We enjoy the result of their sacrifices. We must not be recreant to our obligations. Let us each devote but a single dollar to this purpose, and the Gettysburg Asylum will afford the soldiers a home, and our country will be honored by the noble institution.

THE LAND HAS BEEN PURCHASED.

By this Association, and Ten Thousand Dollars have already been paid towards the preservation of the battle-ground—about thirty acres (adjoining the site of General Meade's Headquarters) have been set apart for the uses of the Asylum.

LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK, Oct. 23, 1867.—Having labored for three years to erect a Home for our crippled veterans, and having passed a bill for that purpose in the New York Legislature, incorporating some one hundred of our best citizens as Directors—but under which bill no action has been had, from that time to this—and knowing the great and crying necessity of the case, the shame of leaving our disabled veterans to starve or beg, I hereby most cordially indorse your enterprise, and it shall have all the aid of my tongue, pen, and influence.

Very truly yours, CHARLES G. HALPINE.

(From the Postmaster-General of the United States.)

I recommend to all Postmasters that they shall aid this truly benevolent and patriotic enterprise.

A. W. RANDALL.

Being satisfied with the integrity of your enterprise, we cheerfully consent to display your diamonds at our establishment. BROWNE & SPALDING.

October 25, 1867. Nos. 568 and 570 Broadway.

We hereby certify that we have examined the Diamond Goods, Pearls, Emeralds, Rubies, and other precious Stones, as described in the list, and find them all genuine.

HENLE BROS., Diamond Importers, No. 26 Maiden Lane, New York.

J. HERRMANN, Diamond Setter, No. 394 Broome street, New York.

In order to promote public confidence in the highest degree, and for the furtherance of this great object, the Association has decided to place the $300,000 worth of diamonds on public exhibition at the large Jewelry Establishment of Messrs. Browne & Spalding, under the Metropolitan Hotel, in the city of New York. The world-renowned yacht "Henrietta" has also been purchased. The Farm of 600 acres is located in Sullivan county, N. Y., and is one of the finest stock farms in the State; has a splendid mansion, and is complete in every particular.

There will be 1,200,000 tickets issued at one dollar each, admitting the holders to both of the

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVALS.

ONE AT

IRVING HALL, NEW YORK, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 8, 1868,

AND ONE AT

HORTICULTURAL HALL, PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 22, 1868,

On which latter occasion a committee of prominent citizens will be selected to associate with the management in making the distribution, to commence on Monday, February 24, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Horticultural Hall,

$641,950 IN VALUABLE PRESENTS

Will be distributed among the ticket-holders, in accordance with the Charter and the following

SCHEDULE OF AWARDS.

No.		
1.	1 Grand Cash Award	$100,000
2.	1 Splendid Farm (600 acres)	60,000
3.	1 Yacht, the famous "Henrietta"	50,000
4.	1 Diamond Necklace, 48 Brilliants	30,000
5.	1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings (all large Diamonds)	25,000
6.	1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings (all large Diamonds)	25,000
7.	1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings	15,000
8.	1 Diamond Necklace, 28 Brilliants, Star Setting	8,000
9.	1 Diamond Necklace, 29 Brilliants	7,000
10.	1 Diamond Cross, set in Silver, (large Diamonds)	7,000
11.	1 Diamond Slide, 15 Brilliants	6,000
12.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	5,000
13.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	5000
14.	1 Diamond and Pearl Cameo Bracelet Brooch and Earrings	5,000
15.	1 Diamond Single stone Ring	4,000
16.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
17.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
18.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
19.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch and Earrings	4,000
20.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
21.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
22.	1 Diamond Single Stone Scarf Pin	4,000
23.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
24.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
25.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	3,500
26.	1 Diamond Emerald Cluster Brooch	3,500
27.	1 Pearl Necklace	3,500
28.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Earrings	3,500
29.	1 Diamond Cross	3,000
30.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
31.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
32.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Earrings	3,000
33.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
34.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
35.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Studs	3,000
36.	1 Diamond Brooch (in Silver)	3,000
37.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	3,000
38.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
39.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
40.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	2,500
41.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,500
42.	1 Diamond and Emerald Brooch	2,500
43.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,500
44.	1 Pearl Breastpin, Earrings and Head Ornament	2,500
45.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,000
46.	1 Diamond Cross	2,000
47.	1 Diamond and Emerald Ornament	2,000
48.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,000
49.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,000
50.	1 Diamond Cluster Stem Ring	1,800
51.	1 Single Stone Diamond Ring	1,500
52.	1 Diamond Cross	1,500
53.	1 Pair Diamond Cluster Earrings	1,500
54.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	1,500
55.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	1,500
56.	1 Diamond Bracelet	1,500
57.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	1,500
58.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	1,500
59.	1 Camel's Hair Shawl	1,500
60.	1 Choice Emerald Stud	1,500
61.	1 Single Stone Ring	1,500
62.	1 Single Stone Pin	1,500
63.	1 Cluster Brooch	1,500
64.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	1,500
65.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Earrings	800
66.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	800
67.	1 Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring	800
68.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet, Earrings, and Pin	800
69.	1 Camel's Hair Shawl	800
70.	1 Diamond and Ruby Three Stone Ring	800
71.	1 Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring	800
72.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	800
73.	1 Pair Diamond Cluster Studs	800
74.	1 Gentleman's Gold Watch and Heavy Chain	600
75.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring, Star Setting	500
76.	1 Diamond and Garnet Cluster Ring	500
77.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	500
78.	1 Emerald Ring	500
79.	1 Pair Diamond and Ruby Earrings	500
80.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	400
81.	1 Diamond and Emerald Stem Pin	400
82.	1 Lady's Diamond Set Watch	400
83.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	350
84.	1 Gold Watch	340
85.	1 Diamond and Opal Ring	250
86.	1 Diamond and Single stone stud	150
87.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	150
88.	1 Diamond Three Stone Ring	150
89.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	150
90.	1 Pearl Scarf Pin	150
91.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	150
92.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	150
93.	1 Gentleman's Diamond and Amethyst Ring	150
94.	1 Diamond Cluster Pin	100
95.	1 Cameo and Pearl Brooch and Earrings	100
96.	1 Cameo Brooch	100
97.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	100
98.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	100
99.	1 Lady's Gold Watch	100
100.	1 Coral Brooch and Earrings	100
101.	1 Pair Garnet Sleeve Buttons	100
102.	1 Gold and Pearl Scarf Pin	50
103.	1 Emerald Scarf Pin	50
104.	1 Emerald Scarf Pin	50
105 to 1104.	One thousand copies of the Splendidly Illustrated Presentation work, entitled the "Tribute Book," at $20 each	20,000
1105 to 2104.	1000 Photograph Albums at $5 each	5,000
	Also, 120,000 Cash Presents, $1 each	120,000
	Making in the aggregate 122,104 Presents, valued at	$641,950

HOW TO OBTAIN TICKETS.

Orders may be sent us in registered letters or post office orders, in sums of $1 to $25, at our risk. Larger amounts should be sent in drafts or by express, at the following

CLUB RATES:—

5 Tickets to 1 address $4 50 | 40 Tickets to 1 addr'ss $35 00
10 Tickets to 1 address 9 00 | 50 Tickets to 1 addr'ss 42 50
20 Tickets to 1 address 17 50 | 100 Tickets to 1 addr'ss 85 00

Address all orders and communications to

"GETTYSBURG ASYLUM ASSOCIATION, "No. 1130 CHESNUT Street, Philada., Pa."

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

BAILEY & CO.,

DEALERS IN PRECIOUS STONES,

DIAMONDS! DIAMONDS!

DIAMONDS.
EMERALDS.
SAPPHIRES.
RUBIES.
OPALS.
PEARLS.
AMETHYSTS.
GARNETS.
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BAILEY & CO.,

No. 819 CHESNUT STREET,

10 2 wfm PHILADELPHIA.

NO. 8 RUE ST. GEORGES, PARIS.

CORAL JEWELRY.

CLARK & BIDDLE,

No. 712 CHESNUT Street,

Have Just Opened an Immense Invoice

OF

PINK CORAL JEWELRY,

TO WHICH THEY CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION. [9 18 wfm3mrp

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A large and fine assortment of OPERA GLASSES in every style; BARDOU'S and other makes.

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SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

OF

Gold, Steel, and Vulcanite Frames.

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

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TO RENT.

TO CORPORATIONS AND OTHERS.

TO RENT,

The Large and Desirable Rooms

OVER THE UNION NATIONAL BANK,

NOW BEING ERECTED

AT THE N. E. CORNER OF THIRD AND ARCH STREETS,

WILL BE READY FOR OCCUPANCY ABOUT JANUARY 1 NEXT. [11 13 3t

TO LET,

Large Third-Story Room,

Well Lighted, with or without Power.

APPLY AT

11 6 tf NO. 108 SOUTH THIRD ST.

TO RENT—MARKET STREET.—THE five story brick Store, No. 804 Market street (third house west of Eighth street, south side), 24 feet front by 130 feet deep, will be to rent on the 1st of November. Apply to GEORGE CUTHBERT, American Hotel, opposite Independence Hall, from 9 to 11 A. M. 10 24 tf

FOR SALE.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—By order of the Orphans' Court of the County of Monmouth, in the State of New Jersey, will be sold at Public Sale, on the 28th inst., a TRACT OF LAND, containing about 16 acres, late the estate of Benjamin A. Shoemaker, deceased, situate at Long Branch, about a quarter of a mile from the beach, being very desirable for building lots. For particulars, address

ROBERT ALLEN, JR., Attorney,
Red Bank, Monmouth County, N. J.
WOOLMAN STOKES, Long Branch,

Or, EDMUND N. GRUNDY, No. 228 MARKET Street Philadelphia, WILLIAM P. ELLIS, No. 1304 N. SEVENTH St., Philadelphia, Administrators.

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A very beautiful Fruit Farm and Country Seat, just outside the city limits. Inquire of

11 15 fmw6t ROBERT S. JONES, Burlington, N. J., Box 154 P. O.

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GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

NOS. 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILA.

Would invite the attention of gentlemen to his extensive assortment of

FURNISHING GOODS,

Consisting of Silk Shirts and Drawers
Cartwright & Warner's Merino Shirts and Drawers.
Lambs' Wool " "
Buckskin " "
Cotton " "
English Swansdown Canton Flannel, made to J. A.'s express order, for Shirts and Drawers.
Also, Gentlemen's Wrappers, Hosiery, Glove Stocks, Ties, etc. etc. 1 23 rp

DRY GOODS.

LADIES' CLOAKINGS.

IMMENSE ASSORTMENT.

Embracing all the Latest Novelties.

BLACK ASTRACHAN.
SILVER FOX.
SEAGRAVE'S TUFTED.
DIAMOND CLOTHS
VELVET CLOTHS, ALL COLORS.
VELVETEENS FOR SACQUES.
TRICOT CLOTHS.
MOSCOW BEAVERS.
CASTOR BEAVERS.
CHINCHILLAS.
ENGLISH WHITNEYS.
WHITE AND SCARLET CLOTHS.

CLOTHS FOR MEN'S WEAR.

BLACK BEAVERS.
BLACK DOESKINS.
FINE OVERCOATINGS.
FRENCH CASSIMERES.
SILK-MIXED, FOR SUITS.
FRENCH CLOTHS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

COTTON GOODS.

STILL LOWER PRICES.

50 PIECES DRESS CALICOES, 10 cents.
100 PIECES FINE CALICOES, 12½ cents.
200 PIECES MERRIMAC CALICOES, 15 cents.

DELAINES.

NEW FALL STYLE DELAINES, 20 cents.
CASHMERE DELAINES, 20 cents.

MUSLINS.

GOOD FHIRTING MUSLINS, 12½ cents.
FINE SHIRTINGS, 15 and 18 cents.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

BLANKETS,

COUNTERPANES,
COMFORTABLES,
WORSTED QUILTS,
LINEN GOODS.

LARGEST STOCK, BEST ASSORTMENT, AND MOST REASONABLE PRICES.

Buyers for Hotels, Boarding Houses, Public Institutions and Private Families, will do well to call and examine our immense stock and extremely low prices. Many of the above goods we are offering at less than importers' and manufacturers' prices.

All goods warranted as represented.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO,

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.,

1 11 smrp PHILADELPHIA.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

DRY GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

IMPORTERS, JOBB AND RETAILERS

No. 727 CHESNUT Street,

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Have made very extensive purchases during the late panic, and are now prepared to offer great inducements in

FRENCH AND BRITISH DRY GOODS

Of reliable qualities, in the best Styles and Colorings.

ALSO,

BLANKETS

In great variety, at lower prices than current before the war. Their stock of

SILKS, SHAWLS, AND DRESS GOODS,

1 14 tJ1] Is the most varied and extensive in this market.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.

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NO. 608 CHESNUT STREET,

ARE RECEIVING AND NOW OPENING FOR FALL TRADE, FULL LINES OF

LINENS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS,
HUCKABACKS,
DIAPERS,
TOWELLINGS,
DAMASKS,
SHEETINGS,
PILLOW LINENS,
L. C. HDKFS.,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
CRAPES,
VEILS,
QUILTS,

Ladies', Gents', and Children's Underwear, Embroideries, Nets, Ribbons, Etc. Etc.

The above will be sold at the lowest New York prices, and on the most advantageous terms.

Represented by S. Story. 9 4 wfm8m

INDIA SHAWLS.

GEORGE FRYER,

NO. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Has received and now open his Fall Importation of INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS, together with other kinds of Shawls. Also,

RICH DRESS SILKS,
BLACK SILKS,
POPLINS,
CLOAKINGS

10 2 4ms] CLOAKS, ETC.,

To which the attention of purchasers is invited. The goods are purchased for cash and will be sold cheap.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIALTIES

IN

LADIES' FINE CLOAKS.

NOW OPEN

The handsomest stock we have ever exhibited, comprising Garments in the most desirable materials, and of the most fashionble colors, in great variety, and which we will sell at

POPULAR PRICES.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

NO. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

SPECIALTIES

IN

RICH BLACK DRESS SILKS.

We have just received a Case of

FINE LYONS SILKS

Purchased under advantageous circumstances, of qualities varying from

$4 to $5'50,

To which we respectfully ask the attention of Ladies. These goods will be sold for less than they would cost to import.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

NO. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

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All the Favorite Colors in

PLAIN CORDED POPLINS,
REPS,
EPINGLINES.
VELOURS RUSSE,

And other Rich Fabrics for

WALKING SUITS,

Which we will sell by the yard, or make to order.

LADIES' DRESSES,

MADE IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

A large variety of

LADIES' WALKING SUITS

At all times ready-made to put on.

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NEW AND LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY

OF

SUPERIOR LINEN GOODS,

AT LOWEST CASH PRICES.

FRONTING, SHIRTING, PILLOW CASES, AND SHEETING LINENS.

Also, a Linen Imported expressly for LADIES' WEAR, all of celebrated makes.
New and elegant designs of splendid

DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS,

3, 4, 5, and 6 yards long, with Napkins and Doyles to match.
TABLE DAMASKS AND DIAPERS in all widths and qualities, very heavy.

NOVELTIES

IN TABLE NAPKINS AND DOYLIES of all sizes.
TOWELS, plain, bordered, and fringed.
TOWELINGS of all descriptions, in every variety and size, for household use.
BIRD'S EYE LINEN, 5-6, 8-4, 7-8, 4-4 wide.
LINEN LAWNS for Surplices and Hdkfs., and for Ruffling.
FLOOR AND STAIR LINENS.
FURNITURE COVERINGS, both plain and striped.

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Invite attention to their first-class stock of

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To which additions will constantly be made of the NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

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At 30, 35, and 40 cents, a Great Sacrifice.

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WE ARE DAILY RECEIVING THE NEWEST STYLES OF

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FANCY CASSIMERES,
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S. W. Corner of

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HAVE FINE STOCK OF

GOOD BLANKETS.
FINE FLANNELS,
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BLACK SILKS.
CLOAK VELVETS.
EXPENSIVE SHAWLS.
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CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

ALL THE NEW STYLES NOW READY.
CLOAKING CLOTHS IN ENDLESS VARIETY.
CLOAKS CUT FREE OF CHARGE.

The only CLOAK STORE in the city where you can get full value for your money, is at

D. WATKINS',

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10 17 tbfm2m Between Arch and Race.

ARMY BLANKETS.

A VERY LARGE LOT OF No. 1 GOVERNMENT BLANKETS, twenty-five pairs in a bale, and weighing from ten to twelve pounds per pair, for sale at great bargains. PITKIN & CO.,

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MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS ETC.

PARIS NOVELTIES

IN

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MILLINERY GOODS.

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No. 725 CHESNUT STREET,

9 30 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

GREAT SACRIFICE

IN

MILLINERY GOODS.

P. A. HARDING & CO.,

No. 413 ARCH STREET,

NOW OFFER

THEIR ENTIRE WHOLESALE STOCK OF

MILLINERY GOODS,

AT RETAIL,

Together with daily consignments from New York for 60 days.

Our entire Stock must be closed out preparatory for SPRING TRADE, and the Goods will be sold regardless of cost. [11 16 fmwlmrp

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MRS. R. DILLON.

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Has all the novelties in FALL MILLINERY, for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Also, Crapes, Silks, Ribbons, Velvets, Flowers, Feathers, Frames, etc. Milliners supplied. 8 16 3

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MANUFACTURER OF FIRST QUALITY

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Also dealer in full lines of low-priced New York and Eastern made Skirts.

All the new and desirable styles and sizes of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop-skirts constantly on hand and made to order, embracing the largest and most varied assortment in this market, at very moderate prices.

Every lady should try "Our Own Make" of Hoop Skirts, as they have no equal.

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Catalogues of styles, sizes, and prices sent to any address. 9 17 3m

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12 31 mwfrp] N. B. BROWNE, President.
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